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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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The Great Lancaster Counterfeiting Conspiracy.

A Narrative of Truth That is Stranger Than Fiction.

"It was ten millions or ten years. We took the gambler's chance—and lost."

In these words William M. Jacobs, chief conspirator, epitomized the most gigantic counterfeiting plot ever unearthed by our government. On the day he uttered them he was a captive victim; only the day before he was known to his fellow-townsmen in Lancaster, Pa., as a prosperous cigar manufacturer. His chief comrade in wrong doing was a neighbor, William L. Kendig, a manufacturer on a smaller scale. Jacobs was the capitalist of the plot, but a man of meagre inventive faculty and poor address; Kendig was a born executive, a genius in resources, and had the gift of "soft approach," like a cat.

During the Christmas holidays of 1897 a clerk from the sub-treasury at Philadelphia appeared in Washington with five $100 silver certificates bearing the vignette portrait of President Monroe. The weak color of the red seal on their faces had aroused his suspicion. All the experts who scrutinized them, however, pronounced them perfect except as to the seal, and it had been about decided that they had been stolen from the government bureau of engraving, when one of the notes which had been steeped in hot water by Mr. Moran of the secret service split in two. Microscopic examination then showed that the green ink, soluble in acids, had been washed from the backs of two $1 notes; that their faces, being printed in a permanent black ink, had been shaved down or peeled off; and that the face and back devices of a $100 certificate had been printed on the cleaned surfaces, and the thin pieces stuck together with rice paste. These excellent notes were counterfeit.

A circular of warning went at once to the banks, and every sub-treasury was ordered to ship to Washington all the $100 Monroe-head certificates in hand on hand. When these came in a number were found to bear the telltale seal. The possible magnitude of the fraud gave the treasury a chill; and Secretary Gage sent for John E. Wilkie of Chicago, a journalist who had done some shrewd detective work, appointed him chief of the secret service, and bade him win his spurs by running this affair to earth. That was in February, 1898; the last person sentenced for connection with the crime went to prison a few days ago. The story of the four years' patient campaign I shall try to give in outline.

Enlarged photographs of the notes proved that the plates must have been made by photo-etching, helped out by hand-work, a process which experts agreed could have taken not less than four months. The oldest of the counterfeits discovered had been redeemed in June, 1897. Allowing a month for their circulation before redemption, they must have been issued in May; and four months for their manufacture would carry the date of beginning them back to January.

Armed with this logic, Mr. Wilkie took a trusted subordinate with him to Philadelphia, the chief seat of the fine engraving industry in America, and the city where the false notes had appeared in the greatest quantity. They pretended to be about to open a high-class printing establishment, where they would need engravers skilled in lathe work, and capable of copying vignette portraits for bonds and checks. This started gossip in the craft, and Mr. Wilkie soon heard of 15 or 20 men who were deemed competent for such employment. Among them were two partners, Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, who struck him as being worth knowing, for their friends had laid wondering stress on the fact that, though young and only recently started in business for themselves, they had suddenly in January, 1897, dropped out of their accustomed haunts. Until April or thereabout, their shop had been closed much of the time; but in spite of that, both afterward wore the air of prosperity, Bredell buying a fine diamond ring and Taylor taking a pleasure trip to Florida.

Here was a lead, surely. A watch was set upon this eccentric pair, and for more than one year thereafter no person entered or left their shop in Filbert street, and no package was delivered there, without careful note being made in the reports sent nightly to Washington by the watchers. The shadowing was unremitting, and it soon became plain that the firm was perfecting a machine for paper-making in a small way.

One day in June, 1898, Taylor left the building with a gripsack for the railway station. A detective followed close in his footsteps, and when Taylor bought a ticket for Lancaster his follower did likewise. They rode in the same car, and at their destination the officer saw his man meet Jacobs as by appointment and hold a long private conference with him.

What use has a respectable cigar-manufacturer for a "crook" engraver? This question buzzed in Chief Wilkie's brain for some hours after reading that day's report. Then an idea occurred to him. He wrote to an agent in Chicago to ascertain what tobacconist there dealt in Jacobs' cigars, and to purchase a few boxes for him. He put the revenue stamps under the microscope, and the connecting link was there. His agent, on his orders, inspected 200 boxes. There was not a genuine stamp in the lot!

Another group of detectives were therefore sent to Lancaster at once to watch Jacobs. They soon noted his intimacy with Kendig, about whose factory there seemed a cloud of mystery. A watch was set upon that building as minute as on the engravers' room in Philadelphia. Ere long it was found that Bredell, on one of his trips to Snow Hill, shipped a parcel of apparatus to Lancaster, where Kendig receipted for it. Presently both Taylor and Bredell came to Lancaster and made a stay of some length under assumed names. With Jacobs and Kendig they spent much time in an inner room in the Kendig place—a hireling named Burns, an ex-policeman, acting as their picket guard.

A hitch occurred at this stage, to understand which we must go over for a little into the camp of the malefactors. The collector of internal revenue for the Lancaster district had assigned his deputy, one Downey, to inspect the Jacobs and Kendig factories. Suspicion had been aroused by the fact that Jacobs, though apparently doing a larger business than ever, was buying fewer stamps. Suddenly the collector, after a visit to Washington, called Downey off the scent, and bade him make his examination merely perfunctory. No explanations were given; but Downey, who was short of money and had borrowed $100 of Jacobs, proved his gratitude for the loan by telling his benefactor of the strange incident. Jacobs and Kendig took fright at this, and did the worst thing possible for themselves by carrying all their inculpating material off to an unfrequented spot near the city and burying it; for two detectives followed them on bicycles and made careful note of the hiding-place.

The more Jacobs pondered the hint given him by Downey, the more convinced he became that the secret service had got wind of his operations. How to avert this peril was the question. The whole gang lay quiet from September till January. Then Kendig suggested that there was a lawyer in Philadelphia, one Harvey Newitt, who, having been United States district attorney under a previous administration, was probably well acquainted with the personnel and methods of the Secret Service. Why not retain him to find out what was afoot, and hold the detectives in check if need be?

To return to the watchers in Philadelphia. They observed that the gang had struck up relations with some one in the Franklin building, where several lawyers had their offices. For some time it seemed impossible to discover whom they visited there, but one day the riddle solved itself. Newitt, who, with his partner, Ellery Ingham, was quartered in the Franklin building, chanced to meet William J. McManus, one of the watchers, with whom he had some previous acquaintance. In the course of a short conversation the lawyer remarked, significantly, "There is a man in my office who would give $1500 for a little information about the Secret Service." Negotiations thus opened, McManus was soon in the pay of the gang, doling out information carefully shaped according to instructions of Chief Wilkie, to whom he turned over his bribe money as fast as received.

The information which Newitt's client was willing to buy so freely must have had a most reassuring effect, for the whole gang wore beaming faces thereafter. The engravers went again into retirement. One day a camera was carried into their rooms, and the next a photographic printing frame was sunning itself on a fire-escape outside of their windows. Simultaneously, the material buried near Lancaster was dug up and carried back to Kendig's shop, where work was apparently resumed.

Taylor and Bredell went to luncheon as usual on April 18, 1899. When they returned two Secret Service men, who had been lying in wait, entered their rooms with them. The two counterfeitors were quietly warned that they must make no disturbance, and that their wisest policy would be to confess in full and surrender the plates on which they were then at work. They yielded gracefully, and the party finished plates of a fine $50 note passed into the hands of the government.

That evening Chief Wilkie and a handful of men ran over to Lancaster on a late train. Going directly to Kendig's shop, they let themselves in with a duplicate key, and sat down in an inner room to wait for morning. About 7 o'clock Burns came, and was handcuffed before he realized what had happened. Twenty minutes later the door opened and the proprietor stood in their presence.

"Good-morning, Mr. Kendig," was his greeting, in chorus.

He was too dumbfounded to respond, but bowed to acknowledge that the jig was up. On receiving the same warning as the engravers, he surrendered his plates, his press, and nine tons of paper for bogus stamp printing. The party then went after Jacobs, and captured him without trouble, confiscating his factory and stock, levying upon his balance in bank, and generally providing for the recoupment of the government's losses from his frauds.

Meanwhile, by instructions of the chief, McManus had proceeded to the office of Newitt in Philadelphia, and taken him into custody on a charge of attempting to bribe a government officer. Everything had been to timed that no one of the conspirators had had a chance to warn any of the others, and it was supposed now that the last depth of the plot had been sounded. Newitt, in his negotiations with McManus, had made a special point of keeping all knowledge of what was going on from his partner, whom he represented as a man of extreme probity. But Jacobs and Kendig, in the first flush of candid confession, informed Chief Wilkie that all their dealings in the bribery matter had been with Ingham, and that they had never given any money to Newitt. So a detective descended in due course upon Ingham, and the virtuous and the wicked partners were lodged together in jail. It was thought best also to lock up Deputy Collector Donney.

The two engravers engaged for their counsel ex-Governor Pattison and John S. Semple. They attempted to gain partial immunity by hinting that they had made and buried the plates for a dangerous $10 note, which other parties would use if they were punished. But Mr. Pattison advised them not to trifle with justice, and through his intervention the plates were dug up and put out of harm's way. While in jail, however, they resolved to make another effort to blackmail the government. The necessary materials were smuggled in to them, and they rigged up a tent of blankets, beneath which they could work at night by the light of a taper without being seen by the guard in the corridor. Under these trying conditions they produced plates for printing a very clever counterfeit of the $20 note bearing the portrait of Hamilton. Bredell lured his father into helping him by a pretence that he had invented a mechanism for ironing cuffs in a laundry, and needed a small model to accompany his application for a patent. The son furnished the drawings, and the father made the machine, which was actually a press for printing false notes, and so small that it could be packed in an ordinary cigar-box, with space to spare. With this apparatus Bredell and Taylor ran off a few bills, providing the paper in the same way as for the $100 note first discovered. Taylor's brother Harry was taken into the secret, and the plan was, after a few of the counterfeits had been circulated, to send one to the treasury for judgment on its genuineness. It was then expected that the government, discovering so dangerous a counterfeit at large, would be ready to make almost any terms with its authors to have it suppressed.

This scheme failed, however, through an accident not necessary to describe here. Harry Taylor, who had undertaken the handling of the notes outside, and a poor creature named Hayes, whom he had employed as his tool, were arrested within five days of their beginning operations. This last defeat seemed to break the spirit of the engravers, who again confessed their guilt, but charged their junior counsel with having advised their course; and on the strength of their representations Semple was arrested, but after two trials he was discharged on a verdict of "not guilty."

The trial of Newitt and Ingham resulted in their conviction, but an attempt to corrupt the jury was discovered, and two more men, named Fairbanks and O'Dea, were arrested for the offence. In all, 13 persons have been brought to the bar of justice in this remarkable case, and 12 convicted.

Between the counterfeit stamps, which Jacobs had already used on millions of cigars before his capture, and the false silver certificates, the malefactors might today have been rolling in wealth, and government and public proportionately poorer, but for the miscarriage of the first $100 note. How came the defective seal on a piece of work otherwise so admirable?

Poor human nature! The engravers had been originally mere employes of Jacobs, who was to pay them $25 apiece, weekly, till the profits of the scheme reached a certain figure. The disproportion between their salaries and their ambitions stirred their impatience, till they decided one day to rest the plates already made by printing a few notes and trying them on a bank. The right kind of carmine ink was too expensive for their purpose, and, as this was a strictly secret side speculation, they could not borrow any money of their richer partner. So they bought some inferior ink, which was bright enough while fresh, but soon faded. The success of the experiment was immediate and complete, and they put out note after note. Their greed, as we have seen, was their undoing.—Harper's Weekly.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The lantern of the Lundy Island lighthouse is 540 feet above high water, and can be seen 31 miles. The Cape Clear light is 450 feet above the sea.

In only two cases have baronetcies been conferred on women in England. Once was in 1686 on the mother of General Cornelius Speelman. The other was Dame Maria Bolles, made so by Charles I.

Most of the railway stations in Russia are about two miles from the towns which they respectively serve. This is a precaution against fire, as many of the Russian dwellings are thatched with straw.

The oldest steam engine now at work is believed to be a Newcomen winding engine at Farme colliery, Rutherglen, near Glasgow. It was built in 1809, and has worked continuously to the present time.

Tattooed on the body of a man who lost his life in the South West India Docks were a crucifix, elephant, tombstone, dog, eagle, figures of Punch and Judy, cross-flags, and the word "Love" in large letters.

A peculiar snow observed on Mont Malet in the Alps has been reported by M. A. Brun. It is called "Caucasian snow," and is very porous, with grains reaching an eighth of an inch in size. The slight adhesion of these grains gives great liability to avalanches.

The difference of color between green tea and black tea depends on the fact that the first is obtained from leaves dried as soon as they are gathered, while in the case of the black tea, the leaves are allowed to ferment before drying. Black tea, therefore, contains much less tannin than green.

A unique specimen of ocean life has been captured at Honolulu for the United States fishing vessel Albatross, now cruising in that vicinity. It is a small fish which has four feet. They are webbed like the feet of a frog, and are apparently the link between foot and fin. The specimen is said to be one of a few such fish found in the world.

Hated Rivals.

Karper—Well, I'd like to know what's the difference between a "shop girl" and a "saleslady," anyway.

Harper—I give it up but the difference between saleslades are sometimes fierce.—Philadelphia Press.

NO TARIFF REVISION

GENERAL SATISFACTION WITH PRESENT CONDITIONS.

Congressman Hopkins, of Illinois, Predicts Republican Success This Year and Furnishes Good Reasons For Letting Well Enough Alone.

One of the clearest and most sensible discussions of current political conditions is that of Congressman Hopkins of Illinois, who has just expressed himself in an interview at Washington. Congressman Hopkins, it will be remembered, is the gentleman who recently received the indorsement of the Illinois Republican State convention as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. William E. Mason. Congressman Hopkins has spent much time in canvassing his home State, and the views expressed by him are based on what he has learned through personal contact with the voters of a great Commonwealth, in which the Republicans represent the dominant party, but reflect a knowledge and experience in politics covering a wide range of years.

Congressman Hopkins has not the slightest doubt as to the success of the Republican party in the coming Congressional campaign. He predicts an increase of at least six Congressmen in his own State—three additional ones which will be named as a result of the new apportionment—and three districts now represented by Democrats. He predicts that Republicans will carry the State by from 75,000 to 100,000 majority.

The basis of these convictions is the general satisfaction among the masses of the people with present political and industrial conditions. There is no general demand for tariff revision. The farmers are prosperous. They are being paid high prices for their cattle, sheep and hogs. Present crop conditions are satisfactory, and the outlook is bright. The basic element of the prosperity of the entire country being the success of the agricultural classes, commerce and trade feel the good effect, and there is a general feeling of repugnance to the idea of entering upon any crusade for the readjustment of tariff schedules—something which could not fail to disturb the present satisfactory commercial and industrial conditions.

Congressman Hopkins refers to the plea of justification for tariff revision which is being advanced in certain quarters to the effect that certain classes of American goods are sold abroad cheaper than they are sold in this country. He declares that it is no argument whatever against the American policy of protection, or a valid reason in itself for the changing of any existing schedule. Free trade England sells its products abroad cheaper than it does at home. It has always done so. England pursues this policy so as to create new markets, and when it has made a market for its goods then prices are raised to make up the losses on previous sales. Complaints are constantly being made because iron and steel products have been sold cheaper abroad than in this country. Sales at cost are made because of the surplus of these goods. If this be true, this question is asked: "Is it not better to sell these goods in foreign markets at a lower price and furnish employment to more American laborers than to give up the market and reduce the force in our factories?" Congressman Hopkins further illustrates his position as follows: "Suppose in the iron industry there should be a domestic demand for the product of 60,000 men and the mills employed 100,000. Would it not be better to continue the 100,000 men on the pay rolls and sell the surplus abroad at cost or below cost than to discharge 40,000 men and not fill the foreign order? By giving employment to the extra 40,000 men they are furnished with funds with which to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves and families, and at the same time to buy the products of the farmers and those engaged in other branches of commerce."—Des Moines Capital.

Mr. Robertson, Democrat, Louisiana.

Mr. Robertson, Democrat of Louisiana, is rapidly earning the enmity of every free trader, and especially the bitter hatred of Pitchfork Tillman, the sworn foe of business men and their employes. Congressman Robertson proposed to expend $2,500,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Havana to relieve Cuba by furnishing work for all who might need employment. This he thinks, would be far better than lowering the duties and turning out of work tens of thousands of American laborers unless they submit to a serious cut-down. Such protection sentiments from Louisiana, if uttered in the presence of Shotgun Tillman, would have called forth the dramatic cry of "Renegade! Ter-a-a-i-tor!"

It Happened Before, and Might Again.

An Exciting Time Due.

Passengers on an elevated railway train this morning who happened to be looking out of the car windows saw a strange thing. A district messenger boy was leaning against a stoop reading a paper covered novel, utterly oblivious to all that was going on around him. At his heels some one had thrown a lighted match, and his trousers were just breaking out into a blaze as the train rolled on. What happened afterward could be only imagined by the people on the train. It ought to have been to the boy almost as exciting as the novel.—New York Post.

VENEZUELAN REBELS WIN

3000 Government Troops Completely Routed by General Rolando.

LOST ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Many Soldiers Deserted to the Revolutionists During the Engagement—Inhabitants of Barcelona Panic-Stricken—President Castro Decided to Reorganize the Army and to Take the Field

Willemstad, Curacao.—News had reached here from Venezuela to the effect that 3000 Government troops under General Modesto Castro, the President's brother, were completely routed between Barcelona and Aragua by revolutionary troops under General Rolando. The Government forces lost all their ammunition and equipment, and many of the soldiers deserted to the revolutionists in the course of the engagement.

After the battle the revolutionary army moved on Barcelona and surrounded that city. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, the shops were closed, and the streets were barricaded.

President Castro left Caracas, not for Valencia, as had previously been announced, but for La Guayra, taking with him his private guard of 500 veteran soldiers and General Ferrer as Chief of Staff. The President upon reaching La Guayra left there on the steamer Ossun, his destination being Barcelona, which is about 150 miles east of La Guayra. He intended to reorganize the Government forces at and about Barcelona, and assume the offensive against the revolutionists at once.

President Castro's changed plans were considered to be perilous. The main army of the revolutionists will be opposed by the Government army under General Seferino Castillo.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Bowen at Caracas, stating that the Venezuelan Government has communicated to him the announcement that President Castro has decided personally to lead his troops against the revolutionary forces in the field, and that Vice-President Gomez has assumed charge of the executive branch of the Government.

This news is regarded in different ways among South American diplomats in Washington. The prevailing view is that nothing but a most acute situation would cause President Castro to drop the reins of government at Caracas and take personal charge of his troops, and in these quarters it is firmly believed that Castro will lead a forlorn hope and must surely succumb to the threatened heavy onslaught of the revolutionary forces.

In other quarters, however, confidence was expressed that Castro would repel the impending attack just as he has done many others in past years, and would further enhance his record as a fighter.

A MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

Confessed His Crime to His Wife and Then Killed Himself.

East St. Louis, Ill.—E. E. Shannon, twenty-five years old, of Winstanley Park, a suburb of this city, confessed to his wife that he had murdered two young men ten years ago. He then went to a drug store, secured some chloroform, and after his wife had dropped off to sleep saturated a sheet with the anaesthetic and wrapped it around his head and face. He was found dead with his head still enveloped in the sheet.

The crime young Shannon confessed to having taken part in occurred in Clayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, when he was a boy of fifteen. Shannon and three others were engaged in playing cards and Shannon won. The others accused him of cheating. He pulled a revolver and killed two of his companions. Leaving the bodies where they fell, Shannon and the other man fled. Shannon left the State, but his companion was arrested, tried and hanged.

When the Spanish war broke out Shannon enlisted. When he was discharged from service he visited his Ohio home, always tortured with remorse. Coming here a year or so ago he married.

PREDICTS TROUBLE FOR CUBA.

General Lee Says That Unless Conditions Improve Anarchy Will Come.

Washington, D. C.—In the opinion of General Fitzhugh Lee the Cubans are in a bad way, and unless confidence is restored in the stability of their Government and the financial situation is improved, the result will be "anarchy and annexation," for he thinks that one involves the other. He takes a very gloomy view of the situation in Cuba, and believes that the two monuments which the American military occupation left behind it—a public school system and a sanitary system—are destined soon to perish. He also looks for trouble from the negro soldiers of the revolutionary army, from the back-pay claimants, and from those who are generally dissatisfied with the Palma administration, as well as from discharged laborers who will lose their position as a result of the commercial stagnation.

General Lee is in constant correspondence with leading and influential Cubans, and is about as well posted on Cuban affairs now as he was when he was personally on the ground, first as Consul-General and then as commander of one of the districts under the American military occupation.

Feeding Martinique's Poor.

M. Doumergue, the French Minister for the Colonies, states that since the destruction of St. Pierre, Martinique, by the eruption of Mont Pelee, he has fed and clothed from 12,000 to 15,000 people, and that he will continue to do so as long as necessary.

Shot Dead While Resisting Arrest.

In a fight between Dennis Sheridan and City Marshal Stroup at Fort Myers, Fla., Sheridan was shot dead while resisting arrest. In the fight the marshal was severely cut with a knife.

Shot Fired Through a Window.

When Miss Maud Holmes was retiring at McPherson, Kan., a full load of shot was discharged into her head, neck and breast from outside the house, mortally wounding her. The shot was fired through the window screen.

Three Drowned in Undertow.

James N. Davis, night editor of the Galveston News; A. D. Rust, his uncle, and H. Chandler, son-in-law of Mr. Rust, were victims of the undertow while bathing in the Gulf at Galveston, Texas.

CORN SOARS TO 90 CENTS

Shorts in the July Option Squeezed on the Chicago Market.

Price the Highest Since 1892, When $1 Was Reached—Millions Behind the Gates Crowd.

Chicago.—Shorts in July corn were squeezed again, and the cornered delivery went up to 90 cents, the highest price since 1892, when the market touched $1. July closed at 84 cents on the previous day, an advance of 7 cents over the previous close. Opening bids were from 84 to 85 cents. Shorts were the bidders, and by running the market up to 90 cents a little before noon they got approximately 250,000 bushels. It is estimated that in selling this much the manipulators of the market made a profit of $60,000, as most of their line, estimated at 15,000,000 bushels, was purchased between 61 and 65 cents.

No excitement was evident in the pit, although all were interested in the problem of where the Gates coterie would let the price advance to before easing their grip. The price already is far past the maximum at which Phillips allowed shorts to settle in his first and most successful deal. Shorts who have covered have paid heavily for the privilege, and those who are still on the wrong side of the market are generally believed to be in the most serious predicament of a decade.

Trading, however, was not large. Toward the latter part of the session there was less urgency to buy, prices reacted, and July closed at 87 cents. September corn opened ¼ lower to ¼ higher, at 62 to 62½, but on free selling declined to 61¾.

Crop advices were favorable, as also was the weather.

New York City.—New York operators in the grain market continued to watch with much interest the further advance in the price of July corn in Chicago. The same option was quoted in the New York market at 18½ cents below the high figure recorded at one time in the Chicago pit—this clearly showing the artificiality of the Chicago price, and as being due, not to this year's crop conditions or prospects, but to the short interest in July. When the high price of 90 cents was reached some small sums of money changed hands here, these representing wagers laid that the price of 90 cents at least would be reached as a result of the "corner."

According to the gossip in the Street, the Gates pool engineering the rise can command a capital of at least $25,000,000 for its purposes.

BRIDAL PAIR ARRESTED.

Accused of Poisoning His First Wife and Her First Husband.

Knoxville, Tenn.—A dispatch from Roane County says that Howard Jenkins, a mechanical engineer from Pittsburg, Pa., and his wife, who had been married only three weeks, were arrested for murder. Mrs. Jenkins is the widow of John Fleming. The warrants were issued at the instance of relatives of Fleming and the first Mrs. Jenkins.

The defendants are said to have conspired to murder Mrs. Fleming's husband and Jenkins's first wife in order that they might marry. Both Fleming and Mrs. Jenkins died at the same time, but no suspicion was aroused until the widow and widower were married. It has been sworn that both Fleming and Mrs. Jenkins died from the administration of "night shade" powder.

Mrs. Jenkins is a member of a prominent Roane County family. It was here that she met Jenkins, who had then just come from Pittsburg in the interest of a new manufacturing enterprise.

KITCHENER WARMLY PRAISES BOERS

This He Does in Valedictory to the British Troops.

Pretoria, South Africa.—Lord Kitchener's valedictory to the troops, after extolling the conduct of the British soldiers in the face of great hardships, and difficulties and against dangerous and elusive antagonists, commends the kindly and humane spirit displayed in all ranks, and ends as follows:

"This message would be incomplete were no reference made to the soldierly qualities displayed throughout the campaign by our quondam enemies, and the admirable spirit displayed in carrying out the surrender. Many of those who contended until the end have expressed the hope that they may have, in the future, an opportunity to serve side by side with His Majesty's forces."

MIDGET SLAYER DECLARED SANE.

Girl Who Killed a Married Man Will Have to Face Murder Charge.

Boston, Mass.—Nina Danforth, the dwarf girl who shot and killed A. J. Emery, a married man, at his home in South Framingham last May, has been pronounced sane by Dr. Utley, the alienist who has been making an exhaustive study of her case. That she is not wholly sound mentally was apparent from the first, but that she was so insane as to have been irresponsible for her acts was not proved to the satisfaction of the State.

Those familiar with the history of such cases in this State, however, say it is a moral certainty that no jury will convict Miss Danforth of deliberate murder.

Millions Ahead in Corn Deal.

It is estimated that the Gates syndicate is $3,412,500 ahead on the Chicago corn deal.

Coal Strike Costs $46,000,000.

The cost of the anthracite coal strike at the end of the eighth week was estimated at $46,000,000. There were persistent rumors that operations would speedily be renewed at some of the mines.

Cadets Are Middies Now.

An order was issued at the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., conforming with the act of Congress approved July 1, changing the title of "naval cadet" to "midshipman." The change is to take effect immediately.

Mad Mullah Killing His Followers.

The British punitive expedition under Colonel Swayne, sent to Somaliland against the Mad Mullah, reports that the Mullah is indulging in wholesale killing of his followers in order to terrify the rest and put a stop to desertions.

Foreign Boys Poisoned in China.

Thirteen English and American boys attending the Inland Mission School at Chee-Foo, China, were seized with illness after partaking of chicken pie. Twelve of the boys died, supposedly from ptomaine poisoning.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary Moody will reduce the naval force in the Philippines. Some of the warships will be brought home and a reorganization of the Asiatic squadron will be made.

The War Department censured Lieutenant Arnold, Fourth Cavalry, for failing to prevent cruelty to Filipinos by his men, but acquited him of direct complicity in such practices.

The President issued an order forbidding persons in the classified Civil Service to use outside influence in securing promotion.

This Government received and will grant a request from China to use its good offices with the Powers to secure the evacuation of Tien-Tsin.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Gardener inquiry at Manila was closed, Major Gardener refusing to produce any evidence in support of his charges of cruelty against American oilers.

The Sultan of Bacolo-Mindanao, P. I., sent an insultingly worded letter to the commander of the American expedition to Lake Lanao, in Mindanao, in which he threatened to begin offensive operations in August. The Sultan was strengthening his position.

DOMESTIC.

Another suit was brought against the United States Steel Corporation to prevent the conversion of the preferred stock.

Jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge, an unidentified man committed suicide.

Financial difficulties were believed to be responsible for the suicide of Colonel G. D. Felton, Deputy Quartermaster-General of the New Jersey National Guard.

Chicago financiers believed that the Standard Oil Company was back of a movement to effect a consolidation of the big packing interests on lines similar to the Northern Securities Company.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers failed in a final appeal to the heads of the Coal Trust to end the strike by arbitration.

Two young men, Walter Arnold and an unknown companion, were drowned while swimming in the Maumee River, near Toledo, Ohio.

The town of White Horse, an old Indian trading post in Woods County, Okla., was destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000. A. E. Phillips, a farmer, was fatally burned.

A farmer named Gwynes, living on the Stappey plantation near Americus, Ga., killed a negro farmhand, dangerously wounded a negro woman and was himself shot twice as the result of an altercation with the negro.

On his fourth trial for the murder of Owen Rose, John Farr, at Huntingdon, W. Va., escaped conviction by the jury disagreeing.

Anthracite coal operators made their first move toward resuming by inviting old employes of one mine to apply for work.

The complaint in the Colorado courts against the Smelting Trust was postponed until fall.

Heavy rains in Southern Minnesota and South Dakota did great damage to crops and property.

The engineer and fireman of an excursion train were killed at Elk Rapids, Mich., in a collision.

Two horses valued at $6000, and owned by Dr. George P. French, of Rochester, N. Y., were killed by lightning.

Ten-year-old Susie Frazier, of Paducah, Ky., charged in court with killing her uncle by shooting, claimed justification because he was beating her aunt.

Rather than return to New York City on extradition proceedings, William M. Hahn went to jail at Mansfield, Ohio, for an indefinite time.

FOREIGN.

King Edward's recovery was assured and it was said the coronation would occur between August 11 and 15.

Mr. Chamberlain severely cut his scalp in a cab accident in London, being thrown forward and his forehead breaking the glass in the window.

The Madrid express was derailed, owing to some unknown cause, near Guarda, Portugal. Nearly all the cars were wrecked, six persons were killed and twenty-seven were injured.

The season in London was expected to finish brilliantly, owing to the King's recovery.

Business of the London Stock Exchange was not expected to revive until September.

Berlin's watchful police authorities issued a warning against iced drinks in summer weather as being injurious to health.

The official trials at Christiania, Norway, of Admiral Boerrasen's torpedo-steering apparatus, gave excellent results.

Beginning next September a weekly express train will leave Moscow for Port Arthur.

Twenty-nine "rusticated" cadets of the Royal Military Academy, at Sandhurst, England, left that institution protesting that they had not been connected with the recent incendiary fires at the college.

The German Government decided to start a system of motor cars in German East Africa, supplementing the main railway.

Irish-American prisoners of war will be released the same as their Boer fellow-fighters.

Paris doctors declared war on absinthe.

It was estimated that the deficit in the German budget for 1901-2 will amount to 40,000,000 marks.

M. Beau, the French Minister at Pekin, was appointed Governor of Indo-China.

Australia will not be a party to the Brussels sugar convention.

Germany's exports to the United States for the year ending June 30 totalled $101,714,064, an increase of $1,827,050 over 1901.

Terrific electrical storms swept over parts of Germany. Four persons were killed by lightning at Crossen, Prussia, and various fatalities occurred elsewhere.

Lloyd Griscom, United States Minister to Persia and Mrs. Griscom returned to Teheran after a 1000-mile ride undertaken in behalf of American commerce in Persia.

Two steamers built for the International Steamship Company, of Mobile, Ala., were launched at Arendal, Norway.

Three hundred Americans were present at the dedication of a Mormon temple in Copenhagen, Denmark.

ACCUSED OF WITCHCRAFT

The First Case in Pennsylvania Since Colonial Times.

Hearing Before a Carlisle Magistrate Under an Old Act of the State Legislature.

Carlisle, Pa.—A witchcraft case, the first probably since Colonial times, has been taken cognizance of by a Carlisle Magistrate under an act of the Pennsylvania Legislature providing for the punishment of "witch doctors," who extort money for their calling from the credulous.

A hearing was held before Magistrate Huges, at which Mrs. Susan Stambaugh and her husband, of Mount Holly Springs, this county, appeared against Mrs. William McBride and Edgar Zug, of this place, claiming that the latter had convinced her and her husband that their persons and everything about their properties were bewitched, and that the "spells" could be relieved by the accused on the payment of certain sums of money.

The Stambaughs testified to frequent trips to Carlisle and the payment of many large fees to Zug, alleged to be Mrs. McBride's agent. The alleged "witch doctors" also persuaded Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh to believe, it was declared, that their profiles or pictures were to be seen in a mountain, and that through the brains there were thrust needles, which had become rusty, and as soon as they would break Mr. and Mrs. Stambaugh would die, and that it would require money to draw the needles out.

The attempts of the couple to borrow money from friends led to a disclosure of the defendants' identity.

The last attempt of the "witch doctors" to raise money, it was stated, was by frightening the aged couple with instant death. The Stambaughs were assured that they would be repaid their money by a hidden treasure.

Zug, in his testimony, admitted taking money, but ascribed his efforts to kindness. Mrs. McBride denied being a witch doctor, but admitted "powwowing." She exhibited a small bag containing the names of the twelve Apostles.

MANY DEAD IN RAILWAY WRECK.

About Fifty Were Injured in a Collision Near Gloversville, N. Y.

Gloversville, N. Y.—A wreck which occurred on the Mountain Lake Railroad caused the almost instant death of ten persons, and three victims died later in the hospital here. The bodies of many of the victims were crushed and maimed almost beyond recognition.

The accident was caused by a combination baggage and passenger car getting away from the motorman and rushing down the mountain side at terrific speed. The brakes refused to work, and at the end of the grade the heavy car crashed into a loaded open car also descending the mountain. The latter was hurled from the track and turned on its side, and over fifty per cent. of the passengers were injured. The injured, numbering about fifty, mostly with arms and legs broken, and deep scalp wounds or fractured skulls, were placed in cars and taken to Gloversville. Some of the dead were suffocated. A partial list is as follows: Mrs. Maria Annabel, Northville, N. Y.; Mrs. Edward J. Baird, Miss Electa Baird, Fred Cronin, Edward Davis, Mrs. Orman Eastman, Miss Margaret Main, Isadore Rothberg, Joseph Saloy, Mrs. Joseph Saloy, Edward L. Trevitt and William Dodge, motorman.

Albany, N. Y.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners ordered a strict investigation of the wreck on the Mountain Lake Railroad, near Gloversville. Inspector A. H. Suttermeister will endeavor to place the responsibility.

AGUINALDO AFRAID TO LEAVE.

On Meeting General Chaffee He Asks For American Protection.

Manila.—The guard of American soldiers has been withdrawn from the house where Aguinaldo lived in Manila, and the Filipino was brought to see General Chaffee, his first meeting with the American general.

Aguinaldo was told that he was free to go anywhere he pleased, and General Chaffee asked him if he had any complaint to make of American discourtesy or harshness. Aguinaldo replied that he had none. He told General Chaffee that he was going to visit friends at his home in Cavite Viejo, and inquired what protection the American authorities would afford him. He seemed to be afraid to venture out. General Chaffee replied that Aguinaldo would get the same protection as any other citizen.

His release has renewed speculation as to possible vengeance upon him by friends of Luna and his other enemies.

CORN JUMPS TO 85 1-2 CENTS.

The Highest Price in Recent Years Reached in Chicago.

Chicago.—The grip of the Gates crowd on the local supply of contract corn was again made evident when July corn broke the record of recent years by going to 85½. The next sale was at 85⅝. The market opened with corn for this month's delivery wanted all the way from 77 to 79½. All forenoon bids hesitated below 80 cents.

Later reports of further rain in the West frightened shorts and the price shot up by leaps and bounds. Little corn was sold, however, even at this advance. The close was at 84 cents, 7 cents higher than the previous close.

Military Service in France For All.

The French Senate, by a vote of 176 to 114, has passed the second clause of the Military Service bill, providing that military service shall be the same for all, that its duration shall be twenty-five years, and that there shall be no exemption except for incapacity.

Earthquake Kills Many.

There was a violent earthquake at Salonica, a seaport city of European Turkey, in Roumelia. Many houses were wrecked and there was great loss of life.

Bruce Sentenced For Hallenbeck Killing.

Harvey Bruce, who with his three cousins, Willis, Burton and Frederick Van Wormer, was indicted for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, at his home, in Greenport, last Christmas Eve, was arraigned in the Supreme Court at Hudson, N. Y., before Justice James A. Betts. Bruce testified for the prosecution at the trial of the Van Wormers, and in consideration of that fact a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree was accepted in his case. Justice Betts then sentenced him to Dannemora Prison for eighteen years.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

A bucket 743 miles deep and 743 miles from side to side would hold every drop of the ocean. The bucket could rest quite firmly on the British Isles. To fill the bucket one would need to work 10,000 steam pumps, each sucking up 1,000 tons of sea.

Mexico has an area of 751,000 square miles or nearly one-fourth that of the United States.

Prudence is common sense well trained in the art of manner, of discrimination and of address.

More than 1,000 kinds of rubber shoes are made in the United States.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Don't Know it.

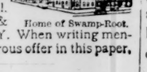
How To Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What to Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in 50c. and $1. sizes.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful discovery and a book that tells more about it, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.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"That House" sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps to pay postage.

IS YELLOW POISON

in your blood? Physicians call it Malarial Germ. It can be seen changing red blood yellow under microscope. It works day and night. First, it turns your complexion yellow. Chilly, aching sensations creep down your backbone. You feel weak and worthless.

ROBERTS' CHILL TONIC

will stop the trouble now. It enters the blood at once and drives out the yellow poison. If neglected and when Chills, Fevers, Night-Sweats and a general break-down come later on, Roberts' Tonic will cure you then—but why wait? Prevent future sickness. The manufacturers know all about this yellow poison and have perfected Roberts' Tonic to drive it out, nourish your system, restore appetite, purify the blood, prevent and cure Chills, Fevers and Malaria. It has cured thousands—It will cure you, or your money back. This is fair. Try it. Price, 25 cents. For sale by

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D. O. NEWBERRY, - - Bus. Manager

Now do you feel relieved since the war taxes have ceased?

Think of it! Snow in Wyoming on the 4th of July! Wouldn't that freeze you?

Those democrats who know a thing or two are evidently pretty badly scared.

Perhaps Senator Bailey has gone home to get that gun a Texan sometimes needs p. d. q!

Senator Simmons when he "sounded his alarm" evidently recognized that something had to be done and done quick.

Says the Durham Herald: It is practically settled that Judge Clark will be nominated and it is just as certain that many Democrats will refuse to vote for him. Whether the party leaders and organs will make the mistake of attempting to read them out of the party remains to be seen.

The Asheville Register pertinently remarks: Those men holding Republican principles, who have heretofore voted with the democrats on account of the negro racket, can now dismiss their fears and vote according to their judgment. And they will if they are sincere. As a political factor the negro is no longer in the way, democrats themselves being judges.

Labor agents are hard at work in this state inducing negroes to leave Recently one took 125 negroes from Raleigh to Pocahontas to work in the coke ovens. The labor problem grows greater month by month in the part of the state east of Greensboro. There is not enough white labor for the farms; that is, to cultivate and gather the crops from as large an acreage as many farmers plant. This has long been notably the case as to cotton.

OUR SENIOR SENATOR.

"The Committee of Republicans" (?) (?) which in a printed circular that is being widely distributed through the district and was, of course, copied by the News & Observer makes a rather ridiculous attack upon Senator Pritchard and attempts to belittle him. We never took kindly to the men who are ashamed of their own name and did the act of the anonimous letter-writer. In this case, however, it would have made little difference even had the said "committee" had the courage to inform us from what stock they sprang. Senator Pritchard has impressed himself too strongly upon the minds of the people to need fear such detraction. He is one of the most popular of southern representatives that has ever sat in Congress. He has the ear of the administration, the personal backing and regard of Senator Hannah, and among the southern democratic members he commands universal respect. We think it was Senator Clay of Georgia who said to him, "Pritchard, change your politics and come back a democrat. We would be glad to have you." The Senator is going back, however without making any such change.

SIMMONS vs. PRITCHARD.

Those who take the trouble to think will doubtless remember the campaign of 1891 in which the Republicans were so severely arraigned for "negroism." They will, also, remember that the Democratic scheme of disfranchising the negro was exposed and General Cox's interview given to the public. They will no doubt remember the half page cartoons issued by the Democratic dailies, showing that such a scheme was only a "Republican scare crow" to frighten poor white folks and negroes into voting the Republican ticket. Follow ing these came the General Assembly that enacted the Constitutional Amendment. It took considerable "swearing" by our present governor and others of the craft to satisfy the people that there was no intention hidden behind this amendment to disfranchise some of the white people, for the party had already deceived the people by pledging "to not in any way deprive a citizen, either white or black, of his vote" and then passed the amendment. However, by reason of their mighty "swearing" and "affidaviting" and with the assistance of a competent corps of "educated poll keepers" the amendment was ratified and is now a part of the organic law of our commonwealth. Up to this stage the scheme was purely experimental.

But lo, the time for putting same in practice has come and we find what? That for some reason or other the fellows who made the affidavits during the August campaign missed the combination and many thousand white men are today disfranchised Were the men who made these affidavits sincere or did they make them with intent to deceive? It was our opinion then that the Democratic party desired to get clear of the poor and illiterate white man as well as the negro, and the events of today have not made us change our minds.

They are disfranchised and when any reference is made to the possibilities of testing the Constitutional Amendment in the courts it throws democratic leaders in a fever.

Why should not this amendment be tested? If you were one of the disfranchised and believed you were wrongfully deprived of your vote wouldn't you feel like having the matter aired out in court?

If it should develop in the future that the amendment needed a little airing, what need Mr. Simmons to care. If his amendment is all right and thoroughly constitutional it will stand the test of the courts. If on the contrary, the same is an abrogation of the rights of citizenship not warranted by the constitution of the nation, then it must meet the fate of all laws enacted in opposition to the constitution.

The present flurry on the part of the Democrats leads us to believe that they themselves have no great confidence in the measure or they would invite the issue as that would furnish them material for another negro campaign. But that is only in accordance with their past efforts in connection with the amendment. Why was the election for the ratification of this amendment put in August and after that the time changed to November? Why were all the municipal elections moved off two years by the last legislature? Solely to keep the thing from coming at a time when a Congressman was to be elected and to put the time when the same could be tested beyond the term of the present Supreme Court. In one instance brooking no federal interference, in the other hoping and firmly expecting a Democratic Supreme Court.

We have had enough of the campaign of bitterness. The Republican party in the material interests of the state would not further provoke it. It has, as we have shown, evidently logical grounds for making a contest of the amendment. That it does not intend to so do is self-evident—not as a party—how the disfranchised themselves may act we cannot say.

As Senator Pritchard in his admirable reply pertinently remarked:

"No one knows better than Senator Simmons that there has never been negro domination in North Carolina as a State, and that since the adoption of the recent amendment there is not the slightest possibility of such a thing, even in any one of the counties in the State."

Were politics ever more stormy in North Carolina, than during the last few years? It is beginning to be a little too warm for the good of the State.

THE NEED OF THE SOUTH.

The need of industrial education in our state, and through the south generally, becomes continually more patent.

"Year after year, says "The Atlanta Constitution," "we are put to the painful necessity of sending off to New-England for competent men to take charge of our factories, when there are thousands upon thousands of young men in the South who ought to be in training for this kind of work. Of course, we are not ignoring the fact that the situation has improved somewhat in recent years. Technical education has become more general throughout the South, and our technological schools are being attended by constantly increasing numbers of ambitious young men, but in view of the magnificent opportunities which are opening up at this time in the South there is room for much greater improvement yet. This section has recently entered upon an era of great industrial development, and the demand of the times is for young men who will engage in the work of developing the South's marvelous material resources."

REPUBLICAN PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

1st. The election precinct shall be the unit of county organization. Each precinct shall have an executive committee consisting of three active Republicans. They shall be biennially chosen by the Republican voters of the precinct, and shall elect one of their number chairman. They shall convene together at such time and place as the majority of them may elect. They shall biennially elect a county executive committee, to consist of not less than five members, who shall elect a chairman from their number. Vacancies in precinct committees shall be filled by the voters of the precinct, and in county committees by a convention of the precinct committees duly called; provided, that in case a vacancy occurs within thirty days prior to an election, such vacancy may be filled by the vote of the remaining members.

2d. Congressional, judicial and senatorial district committees, composed of no less than one member from each county, nor less than seven members biennially elected by the several district conventions, each of whom elect a chairman from their number; provided that a senatorial committee shall only be elected in districts embracing more than one county. Vacancies occurring within thirty days of an election may be filled by the vote of the committee.

3d. There shall be a State Executive Committee composed of one member from each Congressional district in the State to be designated by the district delegations at State Convention assembled, six members at large, to be elected by the State Convention and the chairman of the convention at which the election is held, and said committees are required to call a State Convention of the Republican party at least sixty days prior to every election for members of the General Assembly and oftener if necessary, in the interest of the party. Members of the State Executive Committee shall be biennially elected at the State Convention, and shall elect a Secretary who is not a member, and the chairman of said committee shall be elected by the State Convention.

4th. The chairman of the respective County, District and State Executive Committees shall call their conventions to order and act as temporary chairman, until a permanent organization is effected, with power only to appoint and receive the report of a committee on credentials.

5th. No executive committee shall have power to appoint delegates to any convention whether County, District, State or National.

6th. No member of any executive committee or delegate or alternate duly chosen shall have power to delegate his trust or authority to another.

7th. Representation in County Conventions shall consist of three Republican voters as delegates, and three as alternates from each precinct in the county, and no more.

8th. Representatives in Congressional, Judicial, Senatorial and State Conventions shall consist of two delegates and two alternates, only for every member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and shall be apportioned in the several counties accordingly.

9th. Delegates and alternates to the County Convention shall be elected only by a vote of the Republicans of each precinct meeting assembled, and delegates and alternates to the District, State and National Conventions shall be elected by a convention of delegates duly elected and sent by the people for that purpose, after the notice and publication of not less than fifteen days of the time, place and purpose of such convention, and not otherwise.

10th. The certificate of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, setting forth the regularity of the primary meeting or convention, and the election of the delegates and alternates thereat, shall be accepted, when uncontested, as a good and sufficient credential for such delegates and alternates.

11th. The plan of organization and procedure shall continue in force until changed or abrogated by a subsequent Republican State Convention.

Adopted in State Convention May 23, 1888, and re-adopted at the several Republican State Conventions since.

Don't Fail To Try This.

Whenever an honest trial is given to Electric Bitters for any trouble it is recommended for a permanent cure will surely be effected. It never fails to tone the stomach, regulate the kidneys and bowels, stimulate the liver, invigorate the nerves and purify the blood. It's a wonderful tonic for run down systems. Electric bitters positively cures Kidney and Liver Troubles, Stomach Disorders, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and expels Malaria. Satisfaction guaranteed by all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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"Have to charge you half a dollar for that job," said the barber, looking at the mass that lay on the floor.

"Half a dollar!" he gasped. "Don't I get anything for the hair?"—Youth's Companion

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature on each box: 25.

The curiosity of others enables some men to make a good living.—Chicago News.

Stop the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No. Cure, No Pay Price, 25 cents.

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The Other Way.

Be—Bertha, I am going to ask you a question, a question which will have a lasting effect upon my life as you answer it. Bertha, dear, will you be a sister to me?

She—Charley, I can't do that, but I will be your wife.—Boston Transcript.

You Know What You Are Taking

When you take Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic because the formula is plainly printed on every bottle showing that it is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No. Cure, No Pay. 50c

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Looked Like Economy.

Uncle Hiram (just back from the big city)—I don't think that nephew of our'n is get as much money as he makes out he has.

Aunt Emily—Why, I thought you said he had such a nice home in the city.

Uncle Hiram—But I didn't tell ye nothin about him havin both them little girls o' his'n playin on the same piano at once. I tell ye he's a-gettin hard up.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Need More Help.

Often the over taxed organs of digestion cry out for help by Dyspepsia's pains, Nausea, Dizziness Headaches, liver complaints, bowel disorders. Such troubles call for prompt use of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are gentle, thorough and guaranteed to cure 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.

Telephone 17.

For Popovers.

The value of a recipe lies partly in its being accurately set down and followed. Harper's Magazine has the following directions for making a breakfast delicacy called popovers, as they were imparted by the Chinese servant to a lady visiting in the family.

"You takee him one egg," said the master of the kitchen, "one lit' cup milk. You fixee him one cup flou' on sieve, take pinch salt—you not put him in lump. You move him egg lit' bit slow; you put him milk in, all time move. You makee him flou' go in, not move fast, so have no spots. Makee bur'led pan all same wa'm, not too hot. Putlee him in oven. Now you mind you business. No likee woman run look at him all time. Him done all same time biscuit."

Clerical Sore Throat Explained.

Deacon Scrimp—Humph! Think you have got to have a vacation, eh?

Struggling Pastor—Yes, the doctor says I must go off until this cough is cured.

Deacon Scrimp—Well, I'd like to know why preachers are always getting bad coughs.

Struggling Pastor—Well, you see, we have to visit around a good deal, and we are always asked to hold a little service before leaving, and I think our throats become affected from breathing the dust that flies from the family Bibles.—New York Weekly.

Ingenious.

"I can't help admiring the ingenuity of the landlady at our house."

"In what way?"

"At breakfast time she burns a grain or two of coffee on the kitchen stove, so as to fill the dining room with the odor, and then gives us chicory to drink."

If A Man Lie To You.

And say some other salve, ointment, lotion, oil or alleged healer is as good as Bucklen's Arnica Salve, tell him thirty years of marvelous cures of Piles, Burns, Boils, Corns, Felons, Ulcers, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises and Skin Eruptions prove it's the best and cheapest. 25c at all Druggists and South Mills Drug Co.

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Successor to John H. Ziegler.

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Best Work — — Best Marble.

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Are in a position to sell you Monuments Tombs etc. as low as any reliable Marble Co. under the sun. Get your estimates from any reliable dealer submit same to us, we will give you as low, if possible lower prices.

NO CHEAP JOHN WORK TURNED OUT.

No agent employed gives the customer all the benefit. Place no order until you see our Mr. Mason or send in order direct. When in E. City be sure and get the right place. Don't be deceived

C. B. MASON,

Marble Co.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Notice.

"The North Carolinian" having passed into other hands, all receipts for subscription and advertising to April 1, 1902 and all other receipts for money paid to the estate of the late Palemon John must hereafter bear the personal signature of the executrix.

ELLA V. JOHN

April 9, 1902.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Ephraim Mann, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same to present them for payment within twelve months from the date of this notice, or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery May 12th 1902

R. J. Hassel, Administrator

I. M. Meekins, Attorney.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE HEAD

Of the State's Educational System.

Academic Department;

Law

Medicine,

Pharmacy

One hundred and eight scholarships. Free tuition to teachers and to ministers' sons. Loans for the needy.

563 Students

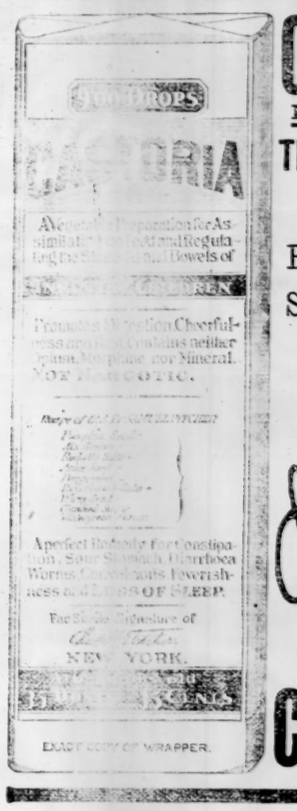
54 Instructors

New Dormitories, Water Works, Central Heating System.

Fall term begins September 8, 1902. Address,

F P Venable, President,

Chapel Hill, N. C.


CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Thanks its thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage it has received since beginning operations for the season. For a brand new enterprise starting in a fight against very strong competition we feel pretty proud of the business done thus far, but as the season has just fairly opened we wish to make a few remarks here. "It shall be our aim to merit the continuance of the public by dealing fairly and squarely at all times by weighing ice as delivered—by offering a choice high grade, very hard, frozen article free from impurities, by serving our customers promptly and in an accommodating spirit, and finally we promise that our prices shall be all right. If there is anything else we can do for the public, kindly let us hear from you.

Very truly yours for good hot weather.

W. M. Baxter Ice and Cold Storage Company.

Warden Pendleton

Phone No. 100

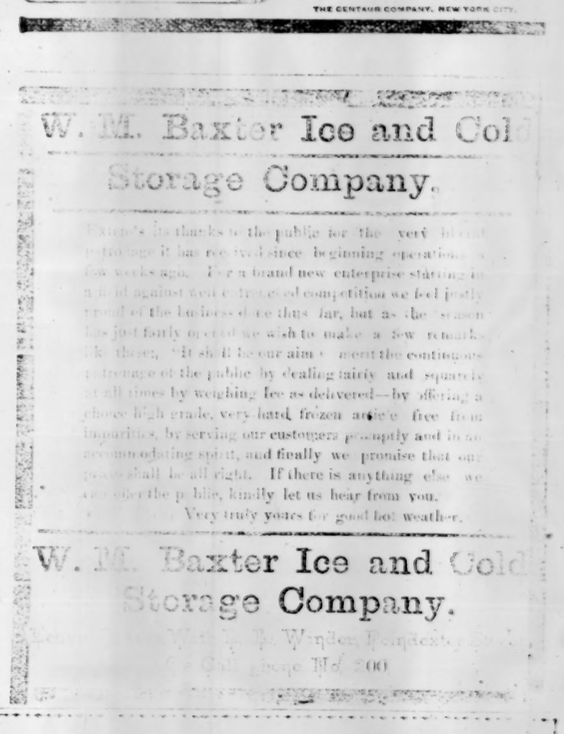
WILL YOU RIDE?

IF SO COME TO US FOR A

BUGGY.

Every piece of material that goes into one of our vehicles is the very best. We have a reputation for fine work, and we give our patrons the worth of their money.

Elizabeth City Buggy Company



THE NORTH CAROLINA

STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Literary
Classical
Scientific
Commercial
Industrial
Pedagogical
Musical

Session opens September 18th. Expenses $100 to $140; for non-residents of the State $160. Faculty of 33 members. Practice and Observation School connected with the College. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent teachers and stenographers. To secure board in the dormitories all free-tuition applications should be made before July 15th. For catalogue and other information address

PRESIDENT CHARLES D. McIVER, GREENSBORO, N. C.

The
Proper
Fitting
of EYEGLASSES and
SPECTACLES is no
experiment with me.
You can get just what
you need at a very
moderate cost.

Satisfaction
Guaranteed

Hathaway,
OPTICIAN.
Poindexter St.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor, T. R. Williams; Aldermen, M. N. Sawyer, D. W. Pendleton, W. M. Bayliss, J. B. Culpepper, J. B. Ferebee, Fred Perry and Isaac Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, C. A. Whitehurst. Treasurer, J. E. Forbes. Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson. Assistant, J. C. Scarborough and Wilson Perry. Police Attorney, F. W. McMullan. Street Commissioner, J. D. Weeks. Fire Commissioner, L. Riddick. Health Officer, Dr. John J. Wright. Harbor Master, J. Madin.

Collector of Customs, W. C. Brooks, Sr.

Postmaster—Edmund C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, J. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on first and on Wednesdays of each month at the grand of food store Church St.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal, Rev. H. Tuttle, pastor; Baptist, C. W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, A. Spencer Smith, pastor. Meeting house on Road street. Preaching 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. each Sunday. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Church of Christ, R. Peterson, pastor, services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. each succeeding Sunday.

Methodist, L. Clayton, pastor; Colored, Z. H. Berry, pastor, Olive Branch Mission, Poindexter St., Phillip W. J. Heritage, pastor; Bridge pastor; Antioch, Pasquotank county, A. Hodge, pastor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners, Geo. W. Pool, chairman; S. N. Meads, Thomas L. Fisher, George D. Sherlock and W. L. Ferebee. Clerk of Court, Richard Keeper, R. B. Ehringhaus. Keeper of Alms House, W. H. Sawyer. Superior Court Clerk and Register of Deeds, J. C. Forster; Supervisor of Election, I. C. Commander; Coroner, W. V. Davenport; County Physician, Dr. A. [illegible].

SCHOOLS.

Prof. [illegible], Principal.

Miss Lucy Bishop, Preceptress.

Miss Mary Moore, Principal.

DO WE GET YOUR BUNDLE?
THE Laundry's
Full of
Satisfaction.
We dispense it in generous
measure to all our patrons.
Every garment that we do up
is liberally sprinkled with it.
Each shirt and iron it into
every piece of work that we turn
out.
Are YOU getting satisfaction?
Try US.

Albemarle
Steam Laundry,
L. E. Skinner, Prop.
PHONE 125

BRICK!

A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made in this section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled. Address P. C. Thompson, Manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

Norfolk and Southern R. R.
Schedule in effect May 25th, 1902

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Elizabeth City (except Sunday) 2:40, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 4:30, p. m.
Leave Edenton " " 9:25, a. m.
Arrive Elizabeth City " " 11:00, a. m.

Leave Elizabeth City (except Sunday) 11:30, a. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 12:50, p. m.
Leave Edenton " " 5:20, p. m.
Arrive Elizabeth City " " 5:45 p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City (except Sunday) 5:45 p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 6:40 p. m.

Connections at Elizabeth City with trains to and from Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia Beach, Portsmouth, Virginia.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

In effect February 17, 1902.

Steamer leaves Edenton daily (except Sunday) at 6:00 p. m. for Plymouth connecting with N. & S. R. R. for Washington. Returning leaves Plymouth at 6:00 a. m. for Edenton. Connects at Edenton for Jamesville and Windsor.

Steamer leaves Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6:00 p. m., for Chowan River points. Returning Wednesday and Friday for Edenton.

Steamer leaves Elizabeth City and South Mills daily (except Sunday) bound—leaves Elizabeth City at 6:00 p. m. Steamer Ocracoke, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer leaves Roanoke Island and connects with A. and N. C. for Washington, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Lorch Creek, Monday and Friday for Ocracoke.

For further information apply to W. P. Wood, Elizabeth City, or to the undersigned, Supt. of the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co., Norfolk, Va.

H. C. HUDGINS,
Gen'l Pt. & Pass'r Agt.

Saves a Woman's Life

To have given up would have meant death for Mrs. Lois Cragg, of Dorchester, Mass. For years she had endured untold misery from a severe lung trouble and obstinate cough. "Often," she writes, "I could scarcely breathe and sometimes could not speak. All doctors and remedies failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was completely cured." Sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Throat and Lung Trouble need this grand remedy, for it never disappoints. Cure is guaranteed by All Druggists and South Mills Drug Co. Price 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, July 17, 1902.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Back to the farm and the village,
Where the field and the sidewalks blend!
Back to the state
Where the fences wait
For some one to come and mend!
They are coming like bees from the honey,
For each with undaunted will
Has done what he could
To come out to the good
On the 'propriation bill.

And it isn't his splendid speeches
That will bring him to town again,
Nor the mighty plan
For the good of man
He evolved from his massive brain,
So much as his bland persistence
And his most superior skill
In getting a share
Of the good things there
In the 'propriation bill.
—Washington Star.

Never put off till tomorrow the creditor who will wait till next week.

The Banks line of steamers, it is stated, is doing a most creditable traffic.

We regret to hear of the illness of Mr. J. D. Fulmer at his home on Fearing St.

It's up to a man to declare that appearances are deceitful when they are against him.

Miss Fanny Newby of Hertford was the guest of Mrs. Oscar McMullan during the week.

The first Baptist Sunday School of this city will give an excursion to Nag's Head on the 24th instant.

Mrs. L. S. Blades and Miss Ada Melick left for Peterstown, W. Va. last week where they will spend the summer.

The Y. M. C. A., we are informed, is now almost an assurity. It is to be hoped so. A place of that kind is sadly needed.

The Norfolk & Southern Railroad is now running Sunday excursions to Nag's Head in addition to the regular daily schedule.

The first automobelist, in the person of Mr. J. B. Blades, has made his appearance in our city. He will soon have rivals.

We can't see to save our life, wishing to offend no one, why a game of billiards or pool should be considered an especially wicked kind of sport.

Mr. John H. Burgess, Sr., of this city has been appointed by the Agricultural Department to collect cotton statistics for eastern North Carolina.

From reports received over the county for this week the farmers seem to be much encouraged over the prospects for good crops though rains are needed.

Mr. E. F. Aydlett attended the State Bar Association, which met in Asheville last week. He was accompanied by his two daughters, Miss Ettie and Evvie Aydlett.

Mr. L. E. Skinner, the popular manager of the Albemarle Laundry, who has been a sufferer from typhoid feaver at his home in this city, has been removed to a Norfolk hospital for treatment.

Misses Mary and Inez Bell, two beautiful daughters of this city, now residents of Portsmouth, Va., are the guests of Miss Rider Derickson, a daughter of Betsy equally as fair, at her home on Main St.

They eloped when she was eighteen,
And he was twenty or so;
They are telling their children now
To wait till they are older, though—
Do they pay to each other a tribute?
That's what I would like to know.

Monday morning the shrill clang of the fire bell announced a flame in the electric light plant. The heroic work of the boys who ever respond to that signal saved the city from being left in outer darkness.

"The Plan Of Organization Of The Republican Party" appears in another column. There have been several requests for same, but, unfortunately, up to this time, we have not been in position to supply it.

Our "fire laddies" are to take part in the Fireman's Tournament which takes place in Raleigh this month. We have a good company and are proud of it, but we must not expect too much of new comers in fast company.

"The Christian Voter" is the name of a new paper that has been started here. The paper will be a semi-monthly edited by Rev. D. H. Tuttle and made its first appearance last Wednesday. It might be said, in passing, that its name is certainly significant.

The Carolinian again refers to its former suggestion. What reason does any man give why the Boutwell should not be stationed here. It is without doubt the logical port for its station, at the very mouth of what is to be the great water-highway connecting Norfolk with the lower sounds.

We exceedingly regret to hear that Mr. Gaston Pool, well and favorably known in these parts, is suffering a temporary affliction of the mind—the result, it is supposed, of the fierce glare of "Old Sol." His siezures are periodical when he seems to have the idea that some one desires to attack him. He is, however, easily quieted. His speedy recovery is looked and hoped for.

The doors of Bell's canning house have been opened again and the machinery is being put into condition to can tomatoes. This factory made quite a success of its pea-canning venture, and has taken especial pains this season to encourage the culture of the tomato.

Those who protest against the electric road to Norfolk show a most narrow spirit. The Carolinian sincerely believes that it would not hurt the trade of our local merchants a dollars worth. Near-by residents would, however, be more often seen upon our streets and in our stores.

At the recent meeting of the board of aldermen a petition was presented from the citizens asking the board to secure the right of way for the Suffolk & Carolina Railroad, which will enter the city as soon as such right is secured. The board immediately appointed a committee to secure the right of way as set forth in above resolutions.

Town bonds were sold today for the purpose of putting in water works and electric lights, bringing a premium of $2010.00 par value being $35,600.—Dunn Banner.

What Dunn can do Elizabeth certainly ought to do. It is necessary, however, to open up Water St. for the benefit of a few, and, of course, that scheme has the right of way.

Norfolk dispatch: According to good authority the Norfolk & Southern railway is seriously considering the proposition of placing its branch line to Virginia Beach under the trolley system, in order to compete with the Chesapeake Transit company whose line to Cape Henry is rapidly nearing completion.

We acknowledge receipt of a letter from W. D. Pruden of Edenton, chairman of the Roanoke Island Celebration Committee, which committee meets at Manteo on the 24th inst. Mr. Pruden requests the presence at said meeting of all citizens of this district and the state at large who feel an interest in the Celebration project. All ladies of the State are also cordially asked to grace the occasion with their presence. We hope the attendance will be large. The cause demands it.

What Some Young Men Need.

The editor of an exchange says: Let the young men about town out of a job try a year on the farm. Plowing behind a mule will give him a new constitution, take the kinks out of his head, the frog out of his throat, the gas off his stomach, the weakness out of his legs, the corns off his toes, and give him a good appetite, an honest living, and a sight of heaven.

An Expensive Luxury.

Charlotte Observer: "It is rather an expensive luxury to be Governor of this State," said a Charlotte man the other day; "and I am impertinently wondering how Governor Aycock is getting along on his modest allowance of $4,000 a year. Governor Russell, who preceded Aycock had no children and did not entertain to a great extent, yet he states that the job cost him $11,000 in addition to the salary, which was not raised $3,000 to $4,000 until his term of office expired."

Steamboat to Hatteras Assured.

The Carolinian is informed by Mr. Edmund Alexander of this city who, since its incipiency, has taken a most active part in urging the enterprise, that the Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co. and the Old Dominion Steamship Co. have at last decided to take the long desired step of putting on a steamer between Roanoke Island and Hatteras. This steamer connecting with the line of steamers from this city which touch at Roanoke Island will assure ready transportation between Elizabeth City and our neighbors of the lower sound. It will readily open up this section and will prove of incalculable benefit both to Elizabeth and the sound counties. Tourists and natives who have never viewed the wild beauties of Hatteras will also now have an opportunity to do so.

A Public Library.

The supreme question, particularly in our smaller communities, is not simply to educate the people to read, but so to cultivate the taste that they shall read only the best. This, then, in view of these recognized facts, may be laid down as a general proposition, that Elizabeth City and every other community owes to itself, owes it to young people growing up within its borders, that there shall be established a free public institution to furnish the best to those who read.

New England has long recognized the necessity and provided for it. The town and village libraries that are everywhere found in New England are, to a large extent, the explanation of that sturdy and strong New England character that still is, as in the days of yore, the backbone of our National life. One needs only to look at our halls of National legislation and see how the New England influence dominates and controls us.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Plans for Roanoke Island Celebration.

Mr. T. K. Bruner recently, in speaking of the Roanoke Island Celebration said that it promises to be the most interesting celebration which has ever transpired in our glorious State. Many things are necessary to be done to accomodate the vast throngs of people who will flock from all over the United States. A movement is on foot to interest all patriotic societies of this country, including the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Cincinnati Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the May Flower Decendants, Sons of the Revolution. All of these societies will not only be represented, but will loan historic relics and artificies for the museum which will be open during the life of the Celebration.

To accommodate this large number of distinguished guests, of course it will be necessary to build a great hotel and casino, also auditorium to seat 4,000 or 5,000, and a museum. Our local architects should post themselves on the demands of the occasion which will be considered and formulated by the committee which meets on Roanoke Island July 24.

It will be well for these architects to include in these plans the grouping and landscaping of these buildings, which it is understood will surround the old Sir Walter Raleigh fort, in the center of which it is proposed to have a fountain, from the center of which will be an electric tower to be operated during the exposition.

These matters give ample scope for the artistic temperament of our architects, and it is to be hoped that some one of them may be succeful in submitting plans which will meet the approval of the committee.

The idea of the celebration is to invite the English embassy and perhaps King Edward himself and other noted English statesman to be present on the occasion; and the presence of these distinguished people from abroad makes it necessary to greatly enlarge the scope of the celebration as ordinarily conceived.—Raleigh Post.

Chamber of Commerce Meets.

The Chamber of Commerce of Elizabeth City met as usual Monday evening. The sole important subject of discussion was the long-debated one of as to what site should be chosen for the proposed Public Building, an appropriation of $120,000 for the construction of which was made at the last session of Congress.

A letter was read from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury asking what was the desires of the people of Elizabeth City as to this matter; stating that it lay within his province to decide upon the site and that it was his desire to please the citizens of the city. If a majority of the inhabitants desired a change of site, well and good. A change of site should be had.

After much discussion a committee was appointed to take up the matter. Of course if a more expensive site is chosen the city or its inhabitants will have to go down in their jeans and fork up the difference.

Among the sites mentioned was the "Old Albemarle" property, corner Main and Road Sts; the property corner Road and Church, owned by Aydlett; the property corner of Main and Elliott owned by Jenkins.

What will be the final decision of this question is a matter of conjecture.

A Little "Warm" Spell.

Douglas has had a little "warm" spell, writes a correspondent of "The Arizona Republican." The thermometer stood at 106 in the ice box, but as there was no ice in it at the time the mercury was excusable. These warm days the valley is entertained and malaria dissipated by an endless succession of little corkscrew winds. They are about as big around as an old maid's waist and about a mile high. They go waltzing along among the mesquites and across the street, where the dust is so deep you have to wear snowshoes, and they will chase you as a coyote chases a jackrabbit, till they catch you, douse your nose and ears full of sand and skip merrily away, almost laughing at you. I saw one yesterday that filled the heavens with everything, from a "Police Gazette" to a "War Cry."

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company will be held on Monday, July 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City, N. C., for the purpose of considering certain resolutions to be then and there presented to the meeting of said stockholders touching and pertaining to the consolidation of the Elizabeth City and Western Railroad Company with the Suffolk & Carolina Railroad Company and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before said meeting.

C. E. KRAMER, President.
M. N. SAWYER, Secretary.

P. H. WILLIAMS, }
W. T. OLD, } Stockholders.
D. B. BRADFORD, }

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."

GOLD DUST
will take every particle of dust and dirt from your floors and woodwork—makes them as clean as a whistle, neat as a pin. Nothing so good for washing clothes and dishes.
Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. New York. Boston. St. Louis.
Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

Mexican Mustang Liniment will readily overcome Loss of Hair. Diseased Hoofs and Scratches in horses mules and cattle. Farmers try it.

A toad under a harrow

suffers no more than the faithful horse that is tortured with Spavins, Swinney, Harness Sores, Sprains, etc. Most horse owners know this and apply the kind of sympathy that heals, known far and wide as

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Never fails—not even in the most aggravated cases. Cures caked udder in cows quicker than any known remedy. Hardly a disease peculiar to muscle, skin or joints that cannot be cured by it.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is the best remedy on the market for Wind Galls, Sprains and Skin Lumps. It keeps horses and mules in condition.

Are you going away this Summer

Have you the necessary traveling outfit?
Our Trunk Stock is the largest in the City
We have every kind of Trunk you need
Our prices are positively the lowest

Zinc Trunks	$1,00 to 10,00
Canvass Trunk	2,00 to 10,00
Roller Tray Trunks	8,00 to 10,00
Adjustable Trunks	10,00

Our Stock also includes a full assortment of Dress Suit Cases, Bags and Straps

Dress Suit Cases,	1,25 to 7.50
Bags,	25c to 3.00

July is clean-up month with us. Special prices made on all Remnants. Odds and ends left from the Spring Selling.

The Fair
THE BIG DEPARTMENT STORE.

YOU SAVE MONEY

By using only the best material in your building ventures. Our Flooring, Ceiling, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Siding, and in fact, all building materials are of the

A No. 1 ORDER.

We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to sell anything but the best. All communications receive prompt attention. Fish and Produce Boxes a specialty.

KRAMER BROS. & CO.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Phillips, Ward & Rountree,
Wholesale Groceries and Commissions.

We buy, sell, or exchange any thing you want to sell or buy.
Write us for information

Norfolk, Virginia,

Clocks

Did you ever think of the great number of parts in that familiar timepiece of yours? And the great amount of work required of them? A look at our window this week will be a revelation to many who have never given the subject a thought. A small defect in any of these parts will cause the clock to loose or gain. Maybe that's what's the matter with yours. We will fix it right, at a reasonable price.

LOUIS SELIG,
LEADING JEWELER.
Corner Main and Water Sts.,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

When We See
The Same
Faces

Accompanied by new ones at our soda fount every day, it is convincing to us that our ICE DRINKS, ICE CREAM and ICES are just right. It can hardly be otherwise. It's a simple matter, too—pure juices from the choicest, ripe fruits, pure cream, lot of ice, prepared by men who know their business.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.
POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL)

A POINTER

We are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the

GROCERY

business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.

W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THAT NEW SUIT

You are thinking of getting—if it's on the fashion plate—is here ready to wear the moment you put it on.

You'll admire yourself and feel as though others admired you—and they will, too. It don't take such an awful lot of money to dress well when you know where to trade.

You may have a dozen Tailors

dancing at your command, but none of them can design for you prettier garments than these Summer Suits we are now showing. Everything a man wears is here; every late style or whim of fashion is here in clothing.

MOSES WEISEL.
18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

HEYWOOD BABY
Carriages and Go-Carts

Are the Ones That give satisfaction
They embody all the improvements:—

Nutless Axles,
Patent Wheel Locks,
Dust Proof Hubs,
Rubber Hub Tips,
All Metal Gear,
Enamel Finish.

Beautiful Upholsteries and Parasols

Go Carts have large bodies and the best Adjustment ever Made.
If You are interested in the best come in and examine them.
Prices to Suit Every Purse.

P. W. Melick.

A MINE DISASTER

Scores of Men Killed by a Terrific Explosion in a Pit at Johnstown, Pa.

PARTY OF RESCUERS DEAD

Heroic Efforts of Relief Parties---Heartrending Scenes at Mine's Entrance---Awful Stories of Survivors.

Johnstown, Pa.—Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster, only less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life. A mine explosion took place in the Cambria Steel Company rolling mill mine, under Westmont Hill, and the number of dead may reach 125 or more men.

President Powell Stackhouse gave out the following statement:

"The disaster is an awful one, and came on us entirely unexpected. The mine had been inspected only three days ago, and was pronounced in satisfactory condition. In the thirty years that the mine has been in operation no serious accident has occurred. The cause is yet indefinite, but I believe it was caused by gas escaping from the fifth heading, which was closed and not being worked because it contained gas, into the sixth heading.

"The number of casualties is now placed at 125. No list of the names of the dead miners can be given, for the majority of them were foreigners and were known only by check and not by name. The only way their names will ever be known, if the bodies are not recovered in time for identification, will be by their families sending their names to us."

It is stated that 600 men were in the mine at the time of the disaster. On the following day ninety were known to be dead and twenty-two rescued. Four hundred, so the mine officials claimed, escaped when the explosion occurred, leaving eighty-eight to be accounted for. Some of these, according to those who were in charge of the rescue work, were dead, but the majority, they claimed, had escaped. From physicians, heads of rescue parties, and others who were familiar with the different headings in the mine, it was learned that the the total list of dead would amount to 125.

From the positions of the bodies found by the rescuers who entered the mine the miners were evidently eating their lunches when suddenly stricken down by the explosion. They were seated in groups of five and ten, with their buckets and the remains of their lunches scattered over the floor. Evidently their lives were snuffed out quickly and easily. It is believed that some bodies may never be recovered.

Outside of the property loss this catastrophe will cost the Cambria Steel Company a large sum. The company has for many years past paid to the family of every person killed in its employ $1000, outside of what it expended for medical purposes, and it has paid every man who lost an eye, limb, or became otherwise partially disabled, the sum of $500. It is understood this will not be deviated from.

Measures for relief of the stricken families have already been taken. As near as can be learned there was not one dozen Americans killed. The rest were Huns and Slavs.

The explosion occurred in what is known in the miners' parlance as the "Klondike," under Westmont Hill. There are two openings to the mine. One is near the stone bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad, just below the depot, the other at Mill Creek, four miles away. All mines in the vicinity were closed, and their miners went to help in the rescue work. The scenes at both openings were heartrending.

The explosion occurred at 12:20 p. m., and it was nearly an hour before any general knowledge of what had occurred reached this city.

As soon as it was known on the surface what had occurred Marshall G. Moore, mining engineer, and one of his assistants, A. G. Prosper, promptly entered the mine at the main opening, and were followed in a short time by Mine Superintendent George T. Robinson. After much trouble they reached one of the telephones located in the mine, and reported that it was impossible to find out the full extent of the disaster. Their progress was stopped by noxious gases and they were obliged to escape through the Mill Creek exit of the mine. It was by this exit that al those who escaped from the mine got out.

In the meantime the terrible news spread like wildfire all over the city. In hundreds of homes there was the most pathetic scenes. Mothers, wives, daughters, sons and relatives were frantic with grief. Sobbing women and children soon beseiged every entrance of the mine, praying that their loved ones might come forth alive from the dark caverns.

Facing almost certain death, Mine Foreman Harry Rodgers, his assistant, William Blauch, and Fire Bosses John Whitney, John Retallick and John Thomas, entered at the Westmont opening, and in spite of the noxious gases, proceeded into the depths of the mine. Their effort was in vain, and the five men perished in their heroic attempt to save the lives of others.

At 4 o'clock two men who had escaped from the mine—Richard Bennett and John Meyers—went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the frightful damp drove them back and they fell prostrate, when finally, after a desperate struggle, they reached the outside. It was with difficulty that they were restored to a normal condition.

Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that rescue work could not proceed from the Westmont opening, and then hasty preparations were made to begin that sad mission at the Mill Creek entrance.

The fifteen-year-old son of Harry Rodgers, when he heard that his father had been overcome with after-damp, started down toward the "Klondike" to help rescue him if possible, and he had no sooner entered the drift when the deadly gas almost overcame the lad and he had to be carried back. His tongue protruded its whole length from his mouth, and the men had to force his jaws apart with a stick to prevent lockjaw. Young Rodgers, who is employed in the mine, was among those who escaped through the Mill Creek shaft.

Tom Foster, an assistant foreman in the "Klondike" mine, was among the first to emerge from the Mill Creek shaft. Shortly after Powell Griffith, a fire boss, came up. Foster was in his office when the explosion occurred. His first thought was for the safety of the men under his charge. With the help of Foreman Roberts an effort was made to replace a few of the shattered doors. All the while the fatal fire damp was closing around them. They did not falter for an instant, but straight into the midst of danger they went.

The thought, "Save the men," was paramount. Through galleries, into headings, warning and helping, the two men went. Roberts fell, but Foster staggered on, whither he hardly knew. In the midst of the danger he met Powell Griffith a fire boss. He had faced what seemed certain death in an effort to save his men.

Forward they went, dragging a comrade into a possible place of safety here, giving a word of warning there, until human endurance could stand the strain no longer. Exhausted, they staggered into a heading where the fire damp had not entered. There they rested for a moment and then plunged forward—where, they did not know—until finally they wandered into a water level and through it reached a place of safety.

Said Tom Foster: "How I escaped I do not know. It seems like a terrible nightmare. Hundreds of times I gave up hope, but from sheer instinct I stumbled forward until finally I reached a place of safety."

John Whitney, who was beyond the "dip" where the explosion took place, said: "I was at the heading, one-half mile from the explosion. Several dozen were overcome by the damp or gas, and I had all I could do to escape. It was terrible. After the explosion we went back to rescue the less fortunate, and nearly lost our own lives. We got one man and saved his life. I did not see my father, who was struggling to get out. I don't think many outside of the drivers escaped."

William Malcolm was in the upper part of the mine when the explosion came. "The first I knew of the trouble was when the men came running from what is known as the dip, or lower section. They came running without hats, coats, and some without clothes, and in a terrible state of excitement. As near as I can remember not more than ten came that way, and they escaped, leaving at least 200 in the dip. Solid walls of masonry, three feet through, were torn down as though barriers of paper. The roofs of the mine were demolished and not a door remains standing."

Miners who left by the way of the Mill Creek entrance brought horrible stories of crawling over the dead bodies of their comrades.

The mine has been open for about fifty years, and is producing 3000-tons per day. It is the property of the Cambria Steel Company, general offices in the Arcade Building, Philadelphia.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Stone has directed James E. Roderick, Chief of the State Bureau of Mines, to go to Johnstown, and investigate the cause of the disaster at the Rolling Mill mine. Mr. Roderick went to Johnstown and immediately began an investigation.

KILLED IN TORONTO FIRE.

Wall Falls, Burying Six Firemen Under Tons of Brick.

Toronto, Ont.—Fire in MacIntosh's hay and grain warehouse on Front street, resulted in the death of six firemen. They were fighting the flames when a large wall collapsed, owing to heat, and buried them. The dead are: David See, twenty-six years old, married; Harry Clark," twenty-six years old, married; Adam Kerr, twenty-five years old, unmarried; F. G. Russell, thirty-two years old, married; Joseph Collard, caretaker of fire hall; William Taggart, twenty-eight years old, married.

The men climbed the wall to get a better position to extinguish the flames. Just as the wall collapsed they jumped twenty or thirty feet, but were caught under tons of brick, which killed them instantly.

Manitoba Expects Enormous Wheat Crop

Thomas Greenway, former Premier of Manitoba, says that although there have been heavy rains the province will have an immense crop of wheat. It is reported that the wheat crop will be between seventy and 100 million bushels.

Dissatisfied With Canadian Officials.

Secretary Hay will call the attention of the British Government to the case of Gaynor and Greene, the course of the Canadian authorities being regarded in Washington as extraordinary and unwarranted.

One Killed, Twenty-five Hurt.

Two cars of the Hudson Valley Railroad were in collision at Caldwell, N. Y. Mrs. Stockwell, of Stillwater, was killed and twenty-five others were injured. One car was filled with an excursion party.

Illinois Crop Losses.

A special crop bulletin issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture estimated that seven per cent. of the growing corn was destroyed during the recent wet weather. Wheat suffered most in the central part of the State. Oats were badly lodged all over the State, and the labor of harvesting will be great. It is estimated that the loss on the oat crop will be twelve per cent.

Shoe Trade Quiet.

The boot and shoe trade is quiet, but factory men are hopeful of improving conditions later in the month.

Blinded by July Snowstorm.

E. Erickson was brought down from the Liberty Bell Mine to Tellaride, Col., insane from acute snow blindness. This is the first case of snow blindness in July. The snow covered the ground to the depth of eighteen inches. During the forenoon the sun was bright. Erickson's face was burned to a blister.

Ohio Legislature to Meet.

Governor Nash has decided to call the Ohio Legislature to meet in special session August 25 to enact a municipal code bill for the several cities of the State.

Big Pearl in a Western Clam Shell.

One of the largest globe pearls ever taken from a Mississippi River clam shell was found by Frank Ferguson at Prairie du Chien, Wis. It is bluish-white, nearly round and weighs 124 grains. Ferguson sold it to J. W. Burd, of Black Rock, Ark, for $1750.

General Methuen Reaches England.

General Lord Methuen, who was wounded and captured by the Boers under Commandant Delarey, and who was subsequently released, has arrived in England from South Africa.

Minneapolis City Officials Indicted.

The Grand Jury of Minneapolis, Minn., has returned indictments charging A. A. Ames, Mayor of the city; Fred W. Ames, Superintendent of Police, and Joseph ("Reddy") Cohen with accepting bribes. The charges are based on the alleged collection of tribute from abandoned women, in which it is charged that Cohen acted for the Mayor and the Superintendent.

A Dramatic Suicide.

Holding off his friends with a pistol, F. W. McGowan, of Beaumont, Texas, killed himself with morphine.

Boer Losses During the War.

According to an estimate of the Red Cross identity depot, which filled the functions of a casualty bureau for the Boer forces, the total losses of the Boers during the war were 3700 men killed or died of wounds, and 32,000 made prisoners, of whom 700 died. The Boer forces in the field numbered about 75,000.

General Lucas Meyer Sails For England.

The former Boer General, Lucas Meyer, who was one of the peace delegates, sailed from Cape Town, South Africa, for England

DISBROW HELD FOR MURDER

His Lawyer Declined to Call Witnesses in His Defense.

COURT'S DECISION APPLAUDED

The Prisoner Lost His Self-Control When the District Attorney Declared That He Lied—Justice Foster Said That All the Evidence Pointed in One Direction—Statement of Disbrow's Counsel.

Good Ground, L. I.—Louis Disbrow went back to the Riverhead Jail a prisoner, committed for the action of the next Grand Jury on the charge of murder in the case of Clarence Foster and Sarah R. Lawrence. The hearing came to a sudden ending. Mr. Miles, counsel for the young man, put in no defense, saying that he would wait until the trial of the case to do so, as he felt sure that no matter what evidence he adduced, his client would be held. It is exactly a month ago since Disbrow, Foster and "Dimple" Lawrence started on the drive from Corwin's house that ended in two of the party meeting death in the waters of Tiana Bay.

Disbrow took his commitment coolly. Only once did he show any emotion or excitement. That was when District Attorney Smith closed his summing up by shouting at Disbrow: "You lied, you know you lied!" Disbrow gripped the arms of his chair and began to rise, startled more than anything else. Sheriff Wells and Mr. Miles placed their hands on Disbrow and he sat back in his chair.

Justice Foster reviewed the case very fully before announcing the commitment. When the decision was announced the crowd in the hall burst into cheers, and there was much hand clapping. Deputy Sheriffs tried to stop the demonstration, but it was continued for several minutes.

After the hall was cleared, Mr. Miles said:

"What I expected would happen has happened. Disbrow has been held. It would have been very foolish for me to lay bare my case at this time when it was practically certain that my client would have to face a trial jury. At that time we shall not only overturn all the evidence to be brought in by the people, but will make the case against the young man look even more foolish than it does now. We shall show that Disbrow was wholly guiltless of any crime whatsoever. I am not at liberty to tell what further action I shall take. I cannot say yet whether I shall seek Disbrow's release through a writ of habeas corpus. That is a matter to be decided later."

The attendance was larger than on any day since the first. Mr. Smith rested his case when several witnesses for the prosecution had been examined. After a controversy about the admission of the record of the proceedings before the Coroner, which had been filed with Justice Foster, Attorney Miles moved for the dismissal of the prisoner from custody, on the ground that no evidence had been brought in to connect him with the crime, if any crime had been committed.

Mr. Smith declared that he had traced the three to the water's edge. He wanted to know why Disbrow did not go on the stand and tell his story. The District Attorney dared him to do so. Taking up the statements made by Disbrow to different persons on the day of the tragedy, Mr. Smith, shaking his fist close to Disbrow, shouted that Disbrow lied and he knew he lied.

The Justice said that the evidence pointed in one direction. While, perhaps, he said, the evidence was not of the strongest character, there was no doubt that there had been some crooked work somewhere, and there remained much to be explained that should be explained and should be submitted to the Grand Jury. Therefore he committed the prisoner.

After the formal papers had been drawn Sheriff Wells took Disbrow back to the jail in Riverhead, to remain until the fall term of court.

MORGAN'S OFFER CONFIRMED.

Admiralty Can Control British Ships in Combine For Fifty Years.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, H. C. Arnold-Forster, replying to William Redmond, the Irish leader, confirmed the report that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to place all the British ships in the new combine at the disposal of the Admiralty for the next fifty years, on certain terms.

He added that the offer could only be dealt with in relation to British shipping generally and the Atlantic trade position, which was being very carefully considered by the Government.

DEVASTATION BY SAND STORM.

Reclaimed Desert Swept Clear and $1,-a 000,000 Damage Done.

San Francisco, Cal.—For three days a sand storm raged in the Indo Valley in the Colorado Desert, and an artificial oasis of 900 acres, made by digging artesian wells, has been swept clear of vegetation, the loss being $1,-000,000.

The desert had been planted in melons, and 300 carloads of melons, worth $1200 a car, were almost ready for shipment when the storm broke. During its progress the thermometer registered 126 degrees in the shade.

A Hot Town in Illinois.

The mercury reached 105 degrees at Metropolis, Ill.

Russia Still Holds Manchuria.

In contradiction of the recent report that Russia already had practically evacuated Manchuria, an official dispatch just received in St. Petersburg from Kharbin says the evacuation has not even begun.

Chief of Police Escapes Conviction.

At Minneapolis, Minn., the jury in the case of Superintendent of Police Frederick W. Ames, charged with accepting a bribe, after being out eighteen hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Five Drowned in a Day.

Two men were drowned at Benton Harbor, Mich., making a total of five lives lost there in this way in twenty-four hours. Robert Wilson, of Detroit, was drowned in the St. Joseph River while trying to swim. Ward Kiser, aged seventeen, of South Bend, Ind., was seized with heart failure while bathing in Lake Michigan, and drowned before help could reach him.

Cholera Spreading in Manchuria.

The cholera is spreading in Manchuria and the mortality rate is very great.

Five Slain by Lightning.

Three white men and two negroes were killed and one white man and one negro were injured as the result of a severe thunder and lightning storm at Offernan, Ga. One lightning flash killed the five and injured the two. The white men killed were M. C. Hawkins, F. B. Sluder and A. H. Rymer, all of Alexander, N. C.

Summit of the Matterhorn Reached.

The summit of the Matterhorn, in Switzerland, has been reached by an Englishman and a German. This was the first ascent of the season.

REPLY OF THE VATICAN

Settlement of Friars' Land Questions by Arbitration Proposed.

The Philippine Government to Buy Lands of Religious Orders, the Holy See Acting as Intermediary.

Rome.—The answer of the Vatican to the note of Judge Taft, Governor of the Philippine Islands, concerning religious affairs in the archipelago, has been delivered to Judge Taft. The answer follows:

The contract which the Vatican proposes shall be signed by both parties comprises twelve articles.

The first article says the Philippine Government is to buy the lands of the four religious orders concerned, the Holy See acting as intermediary.

The second article describes what are the agricultural lands to be bought.

The third article says that if some of these lands are possessed by corporations the friars will sell their share.

The fourth article establishes a tribunal of arbiters, to be composed of five members, two of whom are to be chosen by the Vatican, two by the Philippine Government, and the fifth by the other four. In case of disagreement as to the fifth member, he shall be chosen in common accord by the Pope and President Roosevelt.

The fifth article provides that the work of the arbiters shall begin on January 1, 1903.

The sixth article refers to title deeds; these will be transferred to the Philippine Government.

Article 7 sets forth that payment is to be made in Mexican dollars in the period of time proposed by Judge Taft in his note of July 3, interest during the period of payment accruing at four per cent.

Article 8 deals with the transfer to the church of ancient crown lands with ecclesiastical buildings on them.

The ninth article proposes amicable accord in the matter of the existing charitable or educational trusts which are in dispute. In the event of a failure to agree in these matters recourse is to be had to the arbiters, to whom will also be submitted the case of the Medical College of San Jose at Manila.

The tenth article provides for arbitration as to the indemnity the United States shall pay for the ecclesiastical buildings used during the war in the Philippines.

According to the eleventh article, the expenses of the tribunal of arbiters are to be paid by the Philippine Government.

Article 12 declares that the Holy See in the sphere of action which is in its competence, shall use all its influence for the pacification of the Philippine Islands and in favor of adhesion of the people to the established Government, and that it shall prevent all political opposition on the part of the clergy, both regular and secular.

SHARK TOWED THEM TO SEA.

Queer Things Happening in the Gulf Since It Got So Salty.

New Orleans, La.—From all parts of the Mississippi Sound and the bays and bayous off the Louisiana and Mississippi coast come wonderful stories of the unprecedented saltiness of the Gulf waters and of the appearance of deep water fish hitherto unknown here. The belief is growing that the volcanic disturbances manifested by the Martinique disaster are the cause. At Horn Island, Harrison County, Miss., a number of devil fish, one of them measuring thirty feet from tip to tip, have been harpooned by fishermen. There has also been an invasion of man-eating sharks.

A party of gentlemen from New Orleans while fishing on Ship Island fastened their three boats together and steadied them with a heavy anchor. A shark became entangled in the anchor, carried all three boats out to sea and finally wrecked them on the shore. The fishermen narrowly escaped with their lives.

BLOW UP JAIL TO ESCAPE.

Prisoners Use Dynamite, But Jailer Holds Them in Check With a Revolver.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Forty prisoners confined in the county jail made a daring attempt to escape by blowing out the rear end of the jail with dynamite. The building was badly wrecked and one wing of the court house shattered.

The prisoners had gone into their cells and none of them was injured. Jailer Thomas rushed to the scene the minute the explosion occurred, and, revolver in hand, guarded the hole torn out by the explosion until assistance arrived, thus frustrating a wholesale delivery. Not a prisoner got away.

James Blades, under a ten years' sentence for highway robbery, is believed to be the prisoner who applied the dynamite, assisted by Leck Allen, under sentence for the same crime.

WAS JUST AS OLD AS THE U. S.

Death of a Tennessee Negro Who Was Born on July 4, 1776.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Ferry Chesney, the eldest man in Tennessee, died at his home on the summit of Copper Ridge on July 4, at the age of 126 years, the day of his death being his birthday.

Chesney was born in Virginia on July 4, 1776, the day independence was declared. As a slave he belonged to Jonathan Jackson at Clarksville on the Roanoke River. When he was twelve years old he was thrown into the presence of George Washington while attending his master.

For fifty years he had lived a hermit's life, and it was several days after his death when his body was discovered.

Adds Suicide to His Tragedies.

Theodore Oelfeuer, who murdered his wife and wounded his baby and a seventeen-year-old step-daughter, committed suicide in his cell at the police station in Chicago. His body was discovered hanging by a rope made from his undergarments.

A Census of Glass-Making.

A census bulletin describing the progress in the glass-making interests of the United States, shows that there are 355 glass-making establishments, employing a capital of $61,423,903.

Labor World.

A threatened strike of Boston (Mass.) bakers has been averted.

Labor unions at Oneida, N. Y., have organized a trades assembly.

The telegraph linemen's strike at Troy, N. Y., has been settled.

Every ice dealer in Albany, N. Y., now employs union ice handlers.

Hod carriers at Norfolk, Va., have received an increase from $1.75 to $2 a day.

Engine wipers in the Canadian Northern shops at Winnipeg, Manitoba, have struck.

There seems to be no recent developments in the building trades' strike at Denver, Col.

Iowa's large building at the St. Louis Exposition will probably be built entirely by union labor.

Organized job printers at Omaha, Neb., have succeeded in procuring a Saturday half holiday.

It is reported that the strike of the boilermakers of the Santa Fe system, at San Bernardino, Cal., has been settled.

There is a great demand at present for farm laborers in Kansas and Nebraska, due to the rapid ripening of the crops.

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra..$	—	@$	21½
Firsts	20½	@	21½
Seconds	19½	@	20
State dairy tubs, extra	20	@	20½
Imitation creamery	17	@	19
Factory, fancy	—	@	18
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	9½
Small	10	@	10¼
Part skims, good to prime	6¾	@	7½
Full skims	2½	@	3
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22½
State and Penn	21	@	22½
Western—Choice	19	@	20½
Southern—Choice	15½	@	17½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@ 2	22½
Medium, choice	—	@ 1	75
Pea, choice	1 72½	@ 1	75
Red kidney, choice	2 30	@ 2	35
White kidney, choice	—	@ 1	90
Yellow eye, choice	2 12½	@ 2	15
Lima, Cal.	2 75	@ 2	80
Green peas, bags	—	@ 1	75
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Virginia, per bask.	75	@ 1	25
Md. & Del., green, bu. crate	50	@ 1	00
Strawberries, per qt	6	@	14
Gooseberries, per qt	4	@	8
Huckleberries, per qt	6	@	10
Peaches, Ga., per carrier	1 00	@ 2	75
S. C., per carrier	1 00	@ 1	75
Md. and Del., per crate	—	@ 1	00
Cherries, per lb	5	@	12
Blackberries, per qt	4	@	10
Watermelons, per 100	20 00	@35	00
Muskmelons, per case	50	@ 1	75
Raspberries, per pt	4	@	7
Currants, per qt	6	@	8
Plums, Ga., per carrier	1 25	@ 2	25
Pears, Le Conte, per bbl.	2 00	@ 4	50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Broilers, per lb	13	@	14
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11½
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11½
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	75	@ 1	12
Pigeons, per pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	15
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	12
Broilers, Phila., per lb	23	@	25
Spring chickens	—	@	15
Spring ducklings, per lb	—	@	15
Geese, Eastern, per lb	20	@	22
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@ 2	50
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	22	@	23
Prime	20½	@	21½
1900, choice	—	@	18
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	21	@	22
1900, choice	—	@	16
1900, lower grade	13	@	15
Old odds	5	@	8
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	—	@	95
No. 1, per 100 lb	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb	80	@	82½
Clover, per 100 lb	—	@	65
Clover, per 100 lb	60	@	65
Straw, long rye	72½	@	77½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Western, per sack	—	@ 2	00
N. Y. State, per sack	—	@ 2	00
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	2 00	@ 3	50
Turnips, per bbl	—	@	75
String beans, per basket	50	@ 1	00
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@ 1	75
Tomatoes, per bushel	1 00	@ 1	75
Squash, per box	40	@	50
Beets, per 100 bunches	—	@ 1	50
Carrots, per bbl	1 50	@ 2	00
Peas, per bag	1 00	@ 1	50
Asparagus, per doz. bunches	1 00	@ 5	00
Onions, L. I., per bbl	2 00	@ 2	50
Jersey, per basket	1 25	@ 1	37
Cucumbers, per basket	75	@ 1	00
String beans, per basket	50	@ 1	50
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@ 2	00
Corn, per 100	1 00	@ 1	75
Peppers, per bushel	—	@ 1	50
Celery, per doz. bunches	30	@	33
Lettuce, per bbl	40	@	60
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	30	@	31
Maple sugar, per lb	7½	@	8½
Maple syrup, per gal	70	@	80
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 90	@ 4	10
Spring patents	4 00	@ 4	30
Wheat—No. 1 N. Y.	—	@	82½
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	82½
No. 2 red	80½	@	81⅞
Corn—No. 2 white	—	@	73¼
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	60
Track mixed	54	@	56
Rye—Western	65	@	65½
State	63	@	64
Lard, city	10.50c	@	10.65c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	9	@	12½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	11½
Country dressed	8	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 75	@ 3	75
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 25	@ 7	00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 85	@ 7	85
Country dressed, per lb	7	@	10¾

QUIET PREVAILS IN BUSINESS.

Aside From Labor Troubles, the Past Half Year Was Satisfactory.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Quiet conditions have prevailed in most branches of business, especially in those markets already affected by labor disputes. Large interest payments testify to the prosperous condition of railways, industrial corporations and financial institutions, and, aside from the labor troubles, the half year just ended was remarkably satisfactory. Railway earnings for June exceeded last year's by 6.4 per cent., and those of 1900 by 19.9 per cent."

For the London-Halifax Trade.

According to the London Shipping Gazette, Sir Christopher Furness, the well-known shipowner and shipbuilder, has purchased four Clan Line steamers, which he intends to place in the London and Halifax trade, making a regular ten-day service.

Spring Wheat Outlook Promising.

Spring wheat has experienced no unfavorable conditions during the past week. The outlook for this crop is generally very promising.

Unusual Wheat and Flour Exports.

Exports of wheat and flour for the crop year just ended were the largest on record. Bradstreet's makes the total shipments for twelve months 250,-609,581 bushels, against 216,394,865 bushels during the previous year.

Corn Doing Well.

Under highly favorable temperatures there has been a general improvement in the condition of corn throughout the central valleys, and the outlook for this crop in the principal corn States is encouraging.

Steel Price Situation Strong.

Business in iron and steel for near delivery has been restricted by the oversold conditions of mills and furnaces, but there has been liberal buying for next year's requirements, particularly of foundry pig, steel rails and structural material. The price situation is very strong.

Indian Crop Outlook Brighter.

The Indian crop outlook is now more hopeful. Rain has begun to fall in the Province of Gujarat, and good rains have fallen in most of the other parts of India.

Money For Movement of Crops.

The first money for the movement of crops was shipped from the Treasury at Washington—$100,000 to New Orleans and $500,000 to Chicago. The demand for money from the interior promises to be somewhat heavier than last year. Since January 1 $500,000 has been transferred, against $3,000,000 for the same period last year.

New York Police Captain Dismissed.

For neglect of duty and falsifying blotter records, Captain John Reardon, of the New York City police force, has been dismissed.

Donkey-Riding in Egypt.

The English governess of the Khedive's daughter, in her book, "Five Years in Egypt," tells her experience of donkey-riding in that country. "My donkey was rather an unsociable animal, and was not satisfied with winning, but carried me on far beyond even the hearing of my companions. Then at last he thought fit to slacken his pace. As he was thus walking leisurely along, I began to examine the contents of my pocket, and took out my notebook to make some entries. While I was thus occupied, the donkey-boy, who had run lolselessly after me on the sand, suddenly rushed up, and with blows urged my donkey on again at full speed. I had only time to grasp the reins, and away I went, my treasures all scattered behind me and I shouting to the boy to desist. These boys run as fast as the donkeys, and, in answer to all my scolding, he replied: 'Yes, missus, you very good donkey; he call "Flying Dutchman"?' and then, to keep the honor of the name, another blow to urge him forward! In a few minutes I was on the bank of the river, long before my companions, and then the boy had the effrontery to ask for bakshish for having got me here first!"

Wingless Birds.

The kiwi is the sole remnant of the wonderful race of wingless birds that once roamed all over New Zealand, the gigantic skeletons of some of which have been found in such numbers that almost every museum in the world possesses one or more of them.

The kiwi is about the size of a partridge, has a rather long neck and a curious bill about four inches in length. Its wings are quite undeveloped, and its feathers have a sort of unfinished character, which may be supposed to represent Nature's early efforts in that direction, before the close, rich plumage of the modern bird was "evolved."

Wanting the means of flight, the kiwi has almost been exterminated, and with it also have gone, or nearly gone, all the other feathered denizens of the woods. The invasion of their haunts by the white man has been their destruction.

Patronage.

The impressionist had finally sold one of his creations. A brother artist who had arrived, or as we say, "got there," not only persuaded one of his own customers to buy a painting by the less successful man, at a good figure, but got him an invitation to visit the patron's house to see the picture as it hung on the wall. It was a painting of a sky, a bridge and a stream, and as they stood before it the purchaser fairly exhausted his vocabulary of art in expatiating on the naturalness of the water and the poetic beauty of the sky. The man who had done the painting smiled and smiled, but at the same time mopped beads of perspiration from his brow. Finally he got his friend into the hallway and there exploded. "Good gracious!" he groaned. "They've hung my picture upside down!"—New York Tribune.

Sleep-Walking.

"Ten per cent. of the world's population is more or less somnambulistic," said a physician, "and every one, at one time or another, has done a little sleep-walking. I myself, when a lad, got up, dressed, took my books and went to school on a summer night, my father following close behind to see that I should come to no harm. Blond persons are more apt to be somnambulists than dark folk, and in cold climates there is more somnambulism than in warm ones. In certain Greenland villages, I have been told, the hut doors are locked from without by a watchman in order that those within may not come forth in their sleep, and maybe freeze to death. But in Egypt and such like hot lands such precaution is unnecessary."—Philadelphia Record.

Russian Kettle Bridges.

Perhaps the most remarkable bridges in the world are the kettle-bridges, of which the Cossack soldiers are expert builders. The materials of which they are constructed are the soldiers' lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are passed under the handles of a number of kettles and fastened by means of ropes to form a raft. A sufficient number of these rafts, each of which will bear a weight of half a ton, are fastened together, and in the space of an hour a bridge is formed on which an army may cross with confidence and safety.

The Limit For Divers.

Submarine divers have not yet succeeded in reaching 200 feet below the surface with all the advantage of armor, air supply and weights to sink them. The effort has been made to reach a wreck in 240 feet of water. The accounts state that at 130 feet the diver began to experience serious trouble. At 200 feet, after suffering terribly, he lost consciousness.

Quarantine was first established against infectious diseases in the tenth century.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—*Ayer's.* This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness. You need Ayer's Pills.

Want your Moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use Buckingham's Dye

50 cts. of druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

PELVIC CATARRH

CAUSES

Palpitation of the Heart, Cold Hands and Feet, Sinking Feelings—Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.

Mrs. X. Schneider, 2409 Thirty-seventh Place, Chicago, Ill., writes:

"After taking several remedies without result, I began in January, 1901, to take your valuable remedy, Peruna. I was a complete wreck. Had palpitation of the heart, cold hands and feet, female weakness, no appetite, trembling, sinking feeling nearly all the time. You said I was suffering with systemic catarrh, and I believe that I received your help in the nick of time. I followed your directions carefully and can say to-day that I am well again. I cannot thank you enough for my cure. I will always be your debtor. I have already recommended Peruna to my friends and neighbors and they all praise it. I wish that all suffering women would try it. I testify this according to the truth."—Mrs. X. Schneider.

Over half the women have catarrh in some form or another. And yet, probably, not a tenth of the women know that their disease is catarrh. To distinguish catarrh of various organs it has been named very differently.

One woman has dyspepsia, another bronchitis, another Bright's disease, another liver complaint, another consumption, another female complaint. These women would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless.

Each one of these troubles and a great many more are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of which ever organ is affected. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other. This is why Peruna has become so justly famous in the cure of female diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain. Peruna does not palliate—it cures.

Hon. Joseph B. Crowley, Congressman from Illinois, writes from Robinson, Ill., the following praise for the great catarrhal tonic Peruna. Congressman Crowley says:

"Mrs. Crowley has taken a number of bottles of Peruna on account of nervous troubles. It has proven a strong tonic and lasting cure. I can cheerfully recommend it."—J. B. Crowley.

A catarrh book sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Lake Baikal's Mighty Steamboat.

The trains of the Trans-Siberian railway are to be ferried across Lake Baikal on a steamboat, which, it is said, will possess the most powerful engines employed in any vessel afloat. They are of 40,000 horse-power, and a large share of their immense energy will be required to break a way for the boat through the thick ice which covers the lake in the winter. The engines of the great steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are of only 28,000 horse-power.

In 1869 the cost of shipping grain from Chicago to New York City was $1.10 a hundred pounds. During this year the rate all rail has been as low as eleven cents.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe st